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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JULY 20, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The British war ship Victoria, which was sunk by the Camperdown, cost $6,000,000.

There is a report from London that the Duke of York, married to Princess May, the other day, has already a wife—that he was "morganatically married' 'several years ago.

The great excursion of North Carolina teachers to the World's Fair, which was expected to leave July 26th, will not leave until the 27th. There are 750 persons booked for the excursion.

An interesting piece of information brought out during the Brussels Conference is the fact that there are at present no less than one hundred million dollars of counterfeit silver money in circulation in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

Justice Blatchford, of the United States Supreme Court, died Friday night. He was a very able man and one of immense physical proportions. Mr. Blatchford was appointed to the Supreme Court bench from New York in 1882 by President Chester A. Arthur.

The salaries of the British Ambassadors are: To this country, $35,000 a year; to France, $45,000; to Austria, $40,000; to Turkey, $40,000; to Russia, $39,000; to Germany, $37,500; to Italy, $35,000; to Spain, $27,500. The British Ambassadors have also official residences.

Adjutant General Morman by order of Commanding General Gordon has issued a general order postponing until September 15th and 16th the grand Confederate unveiling at Birmingham, Ala., which was to have taken place on the 19th and 20th of July.

The Railway Commission has practically completed its assessment of the seven railways for taxation. The total value as assessed and reported by the secretary of the commission closely approximates $25,000,000. The Raleigh and Gaston railway is for the first time assessed.

The call has been issued for a convention of the American Bimetallic League in Chicago, to begin August 1. In addition to the members of the League, members of Congress and members of all economic associations are invited to attend, the Governors of the various States being also requested to appoint delegates.

Canon Farrar announces that a memorial window for Phillips Brooks will be placed in St. Margaret's, London, of which the Canon is now vicar. It will be a fitting tribute, says the Charlotte Democrat, by the English Church to one of the most intensely American prelates that the Episcopal denomination has known.

The American Tract Society, which recently celebrated its sixty eighth anniversary in Washington, reports that since its organization it has been instrumental in distributing 30,000,000 volumes of evangelical non-sectarian literature, in addition to more than 415,000,000 tracts and 220,000,000 copies of periodicals, at a total expense of $2,170,000.

Crop reports, says the Wilmington Review from all parts of the country, except a small area in the lower Mississippi bottoms, are most encouraging. The western grain crops have seldom been better, and the Texas cotton crop bids fair to be the biggest ever made in that State. The Houston Post estimates that at least 2,400,000 bales will be made, and says that another hundred thousand is highly probable. The fields are in good condition, and the weed is growing at a lively rate.

Vice-President Adlai Stevenson has joined the ranks of the summer tourists and is off on a trip across the continent Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Stevenson, he left Chicago for Salt Lake, Utah. They intend going thence to San Francisco and after a brief stop, to Portland, Oregon. They will return to Bloomington, arriving here early in August. After a few days spent at their home they will proceed to Washington, to remain during the special session. The trip is to be entirely health and pleasure seeking in nature.

Edward Everett Hale tells a curious story of Tennyson's appointment to the laureateship. The honor was first offered to Samuel Rogers by Prince Albert, and the bankerpoet in declining it, because of age, recommended Tennyson for the place. The Prime Minister wrote in reply: "We are not acquainted with the works of this gentleman, and will you be good enough to let me know whether he has ever written anything which would make it improper for a woman to name him for this post?" Mr. Hale says that this story is true as it is funny, for he saw the original correspondence with his own eyes.

It was a magnificently spectacular ceremony, says the Asheville Citizen, the marriage of Prince George and Mary Teck the other day, but the pair are two royal beggars if there were ever such in the world. Countless collections were made for the benefit of this couple, so that hardly any one in all Great Britain escaped the importuning. All men with the surname George were expected to give a shilling, a sixpence was solicited of each woman born in May, a three pence of women married in July, and so the robbery went merrily on. The public and private individuals were thus "held up" for half a million dollars worth of articles of one kind and another.

President Barrios, the dictator of Guatemala, has declared G. Santalana, a young Guatemalan inventor, a traitor to that republic, and death awaits him should he fall into the clutches of Barrios. Santalana is now believed to be in hiding in San Francisco, where he recently arrived to secure an American patent on an ingenious device for measuring the distance across canyons or other impassable places. He called his device a talemeter, and Barrios furnished funds for his trip to get the patent, foreseeing that there would be money in the venture. The inventor obtained his patent, but instead of securing it in the name of Barrios and the Guatemalan government, as he was instructed, he took out the patent personally and then sold it for a good lump sum to the Salvadorean consul at this port.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

R. L. Bobbitt, of Oxford, has been appointed copy holder in the Government printing office. ——The delay in the Maxton postmastership is caused by a further investigation there. ——No postmaster for Durham will be appointed until the term of the incumbent expires. ——The captain of the brig Odorilla says our Consul at Santos, Brazil, is just recovering from an attack of yellow fever; that his clerks and both Vice Consuls died of that disease. ——Members of the German Reichstag who oppose the fall army manœuvres on account of the fodder famine are told by the Minister of War that this is a royal prerogative with which they have no concern. ——A steamer from Cienfuegos is quarantined at New York on account of the death of an officer from yellow fever during the voyage. ——The body found on Metompkin beach, Va., is that of a man named Case who left Norfolk for New York on the Wyandotte. A woman who went with him has not been found. Case had been robbed. ——The captain and two of the crew of the schooner Mystery, now at Delaware Breakwater, died of yellow fever. ——The British brig Darma is anchored thirty miles from Hampton Roads with three cases of yellow fever on board.—— The Peary expedition has reached St. Johns, N. F. ——Another body has been found in the ruins of the cold storage warehouse at the World's Fair. ——At Bonita 6,000 bunches of bananas were washed away by a recent storm. ——The Sunday receipts at the World's Fair do not justify keeping it open on that day.—— A monster mass meeting was held in Salt Lake City in the interest of free silver. ——The miners in Southeast Kansas refuse to go to work. ——Secretary Smith visited the Indians of Fort Totten agency. ——War is imminent between France and Siam. ——Gov. Jones, of Indian Territory, says the condemned Choctaws shall die if it takes the whole power of the Territory to enforce the law, provided the Federal Government decides they shall have no new trial. ——Dr. H. T. Myers and wife arrested at Detroit, are wanted in several cities for poisoning people to gain life insurance. ——The troops are to be removed from the Tennessee mines. ——The gold reserve has now reached $98,093,141. ——The Treasury Department has up to date purchased only 768,000 ounces of silver on the July account. ——Brig. Gen. Casey refuses to allow the reports of engineer officers of the army on river and harbor surveys to be given to the public through the press. ——The trustees of Lane Theological seminary accept the resignation of Professor Smith. They will issue a circular protest against the action of the Presbyterian General Assembly. ——Near Grier's station, ten miles from Greenville, S. C., on Thursday, Tom Toney cut Jim Fox with a pocket knife, severing his jugular vein and killing him instantly. Both men were visitors at the residence of John Fox, brother of Jim, who was giving a dinner in honor of the twenty-first birthday of Toney's Son Henry. The trouble began in a friendly scuffle between Henry Toney and Jim Fox, All the parties concerned are substantial farmers. ——A special freight ran into a regular freight at Henryville, Ind., last week, causing a frightful collision. George Shurley and Brookbank, engineer and brakeman, were fatally hurt. A car load of horses from the race course here, among them Paulina, were mangled in the wreck. Attendants, Bengalwood and Douglas Wilkes, are missing. A man named Rayburn, of New Albany, in charge of another car of horses, was killed. ——News has been received in London of the quelling of the Brazilian insurrection. ——Friday was the anniversary of the storming of the Bastile. The day was hardly observed in Paris, except by bluster of Anarchists. ——An engagement has taken place between Siamese forts and French fleets. ——The State Department is informed by cablegram from our Consul General of the forcing of the Neeman river by the French gun boats; our war ship Concord on her way to China, will be in that locality soon. ——David Price colored gets four years in the penitentiary for robbing the postoffice at Windsor, Va. ——The school commissioner of Laurens county, S. C., was given forty eight hours by the indignant people in which to leave. He has fled to Texas. He had attempted a criminal assault on a young married woman and compromised with her husband for $100. ——The World's Fair will be closed on Sundays. ——Bradstreet says that at the South the prospects are much brighter, most trade centers reporting actual improvement; that at the North and Northwest no such gain has taken place. ——Jacob Hess, Esq., of Marshall, N. C., has been admitted to practice before the Interior Department. ——W. H. Conley, of this State has been promoted to the $1,400 class in the War Department. ——The Fittsburg base ball club have secured the battery of the Charleston, S. C., club. ——The National Bank of Kansas city Mo., has closed its doors. ——Two men were killed by a cyclone at Still Water, Minn. —— Two men while having a fight on the New Haven railroad were run over by an express train and instantly killed. ——The German Army bill has passed its second reading. —— The surgeon general has received the report of the yellow fever stricken vessel in Hampton Roads. There is also a case of yellow fever at the quarantine station at Chandeleur Island, Miss. ——The Internal Revenue Department issues an order against the too frequent visits of collectors to fruit brandy distilleries, thereby increasing the fees. —— Dun & Co.'s weekly trade review says that there is a better tone in business; that the money markets are a little less stringent, though there is no distinct improvement; that conservatism prevails in all quarters; that exports of products do not increase as expected; that most of the Southern cities report trade fair and improving; that the exports of products are still light. ——A special to the Sentinel from Vincennes, Indiana, says: Allen Butler, a wealthy colored man of Lawrence county was found hanging by the neck at an early hour Thursday morning. It is believed he was hanged by a mob. He had a white girl, about 15 years old, working for him. His son became intimate with the girl, and when it was found that she was in a delicate condition it was alleged that the young negro's father, Allen Butler, who was a horse doctor, performed an abortion; and that he was taken out and lynched by a mob, is not the least doubted at Lawrenceville or Sumner. ——Young Man Afraid of His Horse, the head Chief of the whole Sioux Nation, dropped dead at New Castle, Wyoming, Sunday.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

[In order to meet the great demand for copies of the OBSERVER containing its recent articles on THE MONEY QUESTION, which long since exhausted its editions, these articles are reproduced below in the order in which they appeared.]

THE MONEY QUESTION.

From the Observer of June 15th.]

He is a bold man who would attempt to solve at a breath the momentous money question. But there is a thing which orators have been in the habit of describing as the "sheet anchor" of our liberties—without much realizing the significance of the words—which also will be found to be the sheet anchor of common sense. It is the United States Constitution, which rightly read—this is, read as any common sense person would read it—is the embodiment of all the governmental wisdom of all the ages applicable to such a government as it intended to put into being. Whenever we have departed from its strict letter, we have invariably come to grief. The war, with its consequences of unparalleled disaster, followed encroachment upon State rights. The erection of plutocracy upon the ruins of democracy menaces us, if it has not followed, in consequence of the misuse of the taxing power to levy a protective tariff. And, now, at last, we are in financial agony, as a consequence of violating the Constitutional provision on the subject of Money.

The Constitutional provision on the subject of money—that is, on the subject of the money power—is contained in these words:

Article 1. Section 8. The Congress shall have power (2) to borrow money on the credit of the United States; (5) to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; (6) to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

That is all. There is not a suggestion anywhere in the Constitution that the Federal government is entrusted with the power to make—that is to create—money. It can borrow money "on the credit of the United States." It can punish counterfeiting of its coin or securities. It can "coin" money. To coin is to stamp a metal and [by so doing, that is, by "stamping"] to convert it into money. So, it can "fix the standard" of weights and measures, and can "regulate" the value of foreign coin as well as its own coin. It cannot create an ounce out of that which is less than one sixteenth of a pound, nor can it create a pound out of a number of ounces less than sixteen. It has the same control—precisely the same control—over the "value" of foreign coin that it has over its own coin. It is evident that it cannot give a value to foreign coin which such coin does not possess, and therefore it cannot give a value to its own coin which its own coin does not possess.

In other words, the Federal government, being a government of delegated powers, can do only what it has been given the power to do, and over money its power is as we have stated it: the power to "coin" money and to "regulate" its value.

Those in control of the Federal government brought on the war by encroachments on the sovereignty of the States; they erected a plutocracy, instead of the Republican Democracy for which we revolted against Britain, by their encroachments on the taxing power; and now they have set the unthinking masses wild and driven them to embrace in their desperation the vagaries of the populists, by their encroachments on the money power of the Constitution.

Their encroachment on the money power entrusted by the Constitution to the Federal government began with the "legal tender" act, by which that government undertook to make money out of paper; and was completed by the act which taxed State banks of issue out of existence.

After the sick man has been made very sick for want of the right medicine, he cannot be made completely well in a moment by administering the right medicine; but he can be put on the road to sound health, and, with such a robust body as our patient has, he can attain it.

The right medicine in this case is no medicine. That is, take away from the patient the power to make "fiat" money—whether this be the making of 100 cents out of not a cent's worth of paper, or 100 cents out of 65 cents worth of silver—and restore him to his Constitutional privilege of regulating the value relation of different weights of coined metals and of different metals; and take away his right to tax the State banks out of existence.

The silver question will be solved when the government treats silver as the Constitution says it may treat it: when it confines itself to "regulating," not to creating, value in silver. And the "more currency" and "greater flexibility of currency" questions will be solved when the Home Rule of our fathers is reapplied to the currency question by the abolition of the unconstitutional 10 per cent tax on State banks.

The Chicago platform is perfectly right on this subject. It is the first Constitutional platform the Democracy has had in a long time. On the subject of Money, it calls for the repeal of the Sherman law, *and* it calls for the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues.

THE ORIGIN OF THE SUB-TREASURY MANIA.

From the Observer of June 15th.]

We think it will be seen that there is no question about the unconstitutionality of the power over money exercised by the Federal government since the war, in the creation of legal tender paper money, and in the attempt to make 65 cents worth of silver equal to 100 cents worth of gold which appears to be the effect of the Sherman law. And in his remarkably able report to Congress on the subject published by us last summer Senator Vance demonstrated the unconstitutionality of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues. There being, therefore, no legal warrant for the bad financial laws by which the Republican party has brought us to our present state, let us look for a moment at the matter from a utilitarian standpoint. Is it the experience of North Carolinians that National banks are sounder than the old banks? The contrary is true. Therefore the "wild-cat bank" bugaboo disappears. Will the creation of a circulating medium, responsive to local needs and *representing* money, violate the principle that money cannot be made any more than the use of bank cheques or the offsetting of running accounts between neighbors in business? Each is a form of credit, and bank notes are simply "bills of credit." On the contrary, the old State banks furnished, legally, a circulating medium based largely on crops and lands, and it is the absence of this flexible home-obtained currency which caused the farmers in their despair—hit but not knowing what hit them—to cry out to our war-begotten paternal government for the illegal "sub-treasury."

BANK NOTES.

From the Observer of June 22d.]

In the last issue of the OBSERVER, we referred to the fact that the people of the United States had never departed from the strict letter of the Constitution without coming to grief. The war followed the denial of the reserved rights of the States. Plutocracy and its progeny, Socialism, have followed abuse of the taxing power. And now financial disaster stares us in the face in consequence of abuse of the power over money.

The war has ended. Plutocracy has been with us—that is, with a portion of us—a good while. But the money trouble is acute.

We all know what trouble is. What, therefore, is Money?

That is the rub. What is Money?

The accepted definition of the authorities is: "That which passes freely from hand to hand throughout the community in final discharge of debts and full payment for commodities, being accepted equally without reference to the character or credit of the person who offers it and without the intention of the person who receives it to consume it or enjoy it or apply it to any other use than in turn to tender it to others in discharge of debts or payment for commodities."

That is what money is, and the important part of the definition for our purpose is that to be money it must be what we call a "legal tender"—that is to say, it must "pass freely throughout the community in final discharge of debts."

The United States Constitution forbids a State to "make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." It reserves the powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States, to the States respectively, or to the people. Law making is a function of the State—not a privilege of the people. To make a "legal tender" of a circulating medium is not one of the powers delegated to the United States by the Constitution. Therefore such a power is reserved to the States respectively. But as the States can make only gold and silver coin a legal tender, there can exist in the United States no other legal tender than gold and silver. Hence it is that the Federal legal tender act, which made paper money a legal tender—that is, which sought to make money out of paper—is illegal.

The effect of the Constitution in its relation to the money question is therefore to restrict the definition of money to coined money, and, as only a metal can be "coined," to metal money. Paper money for us therefore can be nothing more than the *representative* of money—never money itself.

Keeping this fact in mind, we are prepared to see clearly how it is that the issue of legal tender paper by the Federal government was "inflation"—that is to say, it created more "money" than the laws of Nature and the United States Constitution allowed; whereas the issue of non legal tender bank notes by State banks was not, and could not be, "inflation," because they are not money.

The making of "money," then, has been entrusted exclusively to the Federal government, and its power is confined to the making of metal money. Banking and the issue of "bills of credit" is one of the powers not delegated to that government, and is therefore reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. Banking and the issue of "bills of credit" is one of the "inalienable" rights of men, like the right to trade or to lend money. It is restricted *by* the State only when the State has become a party to the business by the granting of a charter, or upon the ground of public policy, as, for example, in the case of usury. In keeping with this fact, and as one of the experiences of the Revolutionary period, the issue of "bills of credit" was prohibited *to* the States.

Bank notes are "bills of credit." They are therefore simply a form of credit. So is the use of cheques upon money deposited in bank. So is the form of barter which neighbors in business practice when they keep running accounts with each other—the one offsetting his consumption of the wares of the other by the other's consumption of his wares—and settle the balance only at stated periods. Nobody has suggested that the immense increase of the circulating medium resulting from the use and circulation of cheques should be restricted. Nobody has suggested that the probably greater saving, and therefore practical increase, of the use of the circulating medium which results from the species of barter referred to, should be restricted. Why? Because the healthy expansion of this form of credit indicates and follows good business and prosperity, as the contraction thereof indicates and follows a decline in prosperity and diminution of business. So the use of State bank notes would follow the rise or fall of business. Banks would spring into existence where they were needed, and they would go out of existence if they ceased to be needed; the locality would be the judge of their necessity; and the State—the Home-ruling State—would fix its own laws for safeguarding the holders of notes. If the people of a State are ignorant or corrupt, and they enact rude or vicious banking laws, that is their business. Their neighbors will shun the use of their currency, as an individual would hesitate to accept a cheque drawn by another individual of doubtful reputation, or to keep a running account with such an individual. Again: coming down to a particular bank, the public will accept its notes, or not, according to its faith in the bank's directorate. No amount of "bank examination" and of laws aimed at making the directorate honest, emanating from the distant Federal authority, can equal the efficiency of this local motive to honesty and carefulness.

The above considerations seem to us to make it plain (1) that the initial confusion of thought which has blocked our way to a ready apprehension of the money question results from a failure to discriminate between money (which is coined metal) and paper money, which is merely the representative of money; (2) that this failure in turn arises from the example set by the Federal government of making money out of paper, contrary to the Constitution; (3) that State bank notes, which are not money but merely "bills of credit," can never inflate the currency, inasmuch as they ebb and flow with trade; and (4) that such notes, being the handmaids of trade, are as inherently a part of the people's right to have and to use as those other forms of credit, substitutes of a circulating medium, which we have described, viz: cheques on deposits, and the offsetting of running accounts.

SILVER.

From the Observer of June 29th.]

Let us turn again to the United States Constitution, the sheet anchor of our liberties and the sheet anchor of common sense.

The Constitution, as we have seen, has bestowed upon the Federal government no power whatever over money except to coin it, and to "regulate" its value. To "regulate" is to adjust by rule. The "rule" is such as the government may prescribe—for example, the decimal system, and the designation of the dollar as the unit, with the dollar's multiples (the eagle, &c.), and the dollar's subdivisions (the half dollar, &c.) It is plain, as we have heretofore said, that the power to "regulate," is not the power to create, or to change value. For example, a quarter of a dollar is one fourth of a dollar—neither more, nor less. It was not intended to bestow, through the Constitution, any power to change the rules of arithmetic, an established science. There could be less intention to infringe upon the laws of trade, which are the laws of Nature. The law of Nature—that is, the law of trade—applicable to silver in this connection, is, that the relative values of silver and gold are established in the markets of the world. The power of the government is therefore confined to declaring officially what those relative values are. Before the demonetization of silver by this government in 1873, the relative value of silver to gold was as 1 to 16. That is, an ounce of gold was worth sixteen ounces of silver in the market. The government simply recognized this fact, and adjusted the weights of its several coins by a corresponding rule. Since 1873, the relation between gold and silver has so changed in the market that an ounce of gold will now buy about twenty ounces of silver. What has the government to do with this? Nothing, save to recognize the fact and to regulate its coinage accordingly.

That is the solution of the silver question. Let the government declare officially what the present relation of silver to gold is, and let it throw open its mints to the coinage of silver as well as of gold—that is what the Chicago platform demands—"without discriminating against either metal."

The Constitution does not require the government to coin both gold and silver. In fact, it does not *require* the government to coin money at all. It gives it the power to do so; and, the government having exercised that power to coin both gold and silver, from the beginning of the government and until the Republican party in 1873 dropped from the laws the provision for the coinage of silver, the Democratic party says that public policy (which means justice) demands that silver shall again be coined by the government, and its value "regulated" according to the Constitution—which means, according to the laws of trade; which means, according to its value in the markets of the world.

The following table exhibits the changes in the relative value of gold and silver since 1492, and, will be found of interest in this connection:

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM 1493.

Value in Millions of France.

Period.	Gold.	Silver.	Ratio of value gold and silver.
1493—1520	560	292	1 to 11.3
15 1—1544	592	481	11.2
1545—1580	940	2,439	11.5
1581—1600	508	1,862	11.9
1601—1620	587	1,880	13.0
1621—1640	572	1,749	13.4
1641—1660	604	1,628	13.8
1661—1680	638	1,498	14.7
1681—1700	742	1,520	15.0
1701—1720	883	1,580	15.2
1721—1740	1,314	1,916	15.1
1741—1760	1,695	2,270	14.8
1761—1780	1,426	2,900	14.8
1781—1800	1,226	3,906	15.1
1801—1810	612	1,987	15.6
811—1820	394	1,202	15.5
1821—1830	490	1,023	15.8
1831—1840	699	1,325	15.7
1841—1850	1,886	1,734	15.8
1851—1855	3,402	985	15.4
1856—1860	3,549	1,006	15.3
1861—1865	3,188	1,223	15.1
1866—1870	3,305	1,488	15.6
1871—1875	2,940	2,188	16.0
1876	591.5	525.5	17 8
1877	629.8	539.5	17.19
1878	632.6	578.3	17.96
1879	540.3	568.2	18.39

The marked features of this table are: (1) The gradual appreciation of gold as compared with silver. (2) The very slight arrestation of this appreciation between 1850 and 1870, notwithstanding this was the period when the Californian and Australian discoveries yielded such an enormous mass of gold. During this time it is estimated that the gold addition amounted to £500,000,000, or nearly as much as the former stock in existence. And (3) the rapid depreciation of silver as compared with gold which took place between 1870 and 1879, (the last year for which we have returns.) The depreciation would be seen to be still greater if we had statistics up to the present time—the present relation of gold to silver being over 20 to 1, instead of 18.39 to 1, as given in the table for 1879.

While it is true that since 1870 the annual production of silver has almost doubled, the authorities are agreed that this increased production (as in the case of gold in 1850–1870) was only a minor element in causing its depreciation. The adoption of a single gold standard by Germany and the Scandinavian States; the limitation of silver coinage by the States of the "Latin Union"; and a change of the regulations of the government of India "concerning the methods of drawing bills"—these are held to be the causes of the rapid depreciation of silver since 1870. And yesterday the startling news came that the government of India had closed its mints to the free coinage of silver, which may cause still further depreciation.

In considering the effect of the news just mentioned upon our own policy, it is to be borne in mind that the Government of India and the Government of England are practically synonomous terms, and that the action of India has been dictated from Westminster, or is at least acquiesced in by the British government—India being a subject country.

A growing bimetalist sentiment in the cotton spinning districts of Britain—occasioned by the rapid increase of machine cotton spinning in Bombay, in consequence, it is alleged, of the decline in the gold value of the rupee being favorable to the Indian spinner—probably accounts for this action of the government of India. It does not at all signify that the silver using inhabitants of India are worsted by the practice of silver monometalism. That may or may not be, and is a question apart.

There is, therefore, in our opinion, no reason why the Chicago platform should not be carried out in respect to money, in its entirety.

That is to say: (1) Repeal the Sherman law. (2) Coin silver on equal terms with gold. (3) Regulate the value—that is, officially fix and announce the relative value—of gold and silver, and make the silver dollar intrinsically equal in value to the gold dollar.

Such action on our part would tend to arrest the depreciation of silver. International action of the same kind would still further tend to arrest such depreciation, if it did not have the effect of restoring the value of silver. Meanwhile, our government (that is our people) would suffer no loss, because our mints would simply be "coining" the two metals—in other words, stamping their real value upon them.

THE MONEY QUESTION, AGAIN.

From the Observer of July 6th.]

Some of our Populists exchanges are very much disturbed over the OBSERVER'S description of bank notes as only the *representative* of money, or the *substitute* for money. They profess to regard this as a new definition invented by the wicked enemy. The trouble with our friends is that they do not drink deep enough at the Pierian spring. In this instance, even a little learning would be sufficient. Webster's dictionary as far back as 1850 thus defined money:

"1. Coin; stamped metal; any piece of metal, usually gold, silver, or copper, stamped by public authority, and used as the medium of commerce. We sometimes give the name of MONEY to other coined metals, and to any other material which rude nations use as a medium of trade. But, among modern commercial nations, gold, silver, platinum, and copper, are the only metals used for this purpose. Gold, platinum, and silver, containing great value in a small compass, and being, therefore, of easy conveyance, and being, also, durable, and little liable to diminution by use, are the most convenient metals for coin or money, which is the representative of commodities of all kinds, of lands, and of everything that is capable of being transferred in commerce.

"2. Bank notes or bills of credit issued by authority, and exchangeable for coin, or redeemable, are also *called* MONEY, as such notes, in modern times, *represent* coin, and are used as a *substitute* for it. If a man pays in hand for goods in bank notes which are current, he is said to pay in ready MONEY." [The italics are ours.]

Money, then, is coin. Banks notes are the representatives of coin. Therefore Bank notes are the representatives of money.

So much for only a taste of the waters of learning.

If we drink a little deeper, we shall find that the authorities [Encyc. Brit. vol. xvi] accept our American economist, Gen'l F. A. Walker's, definition of money as given in the OBSERVER of June 22d. An essential feature of money, under this definition, is that it be a legal tender. But, as the Constitution has forbidden in the United States the making of anything but gold and silver a legal tender, money, for us—that is, for us who inhabit the United States—can only be gold and silver.

It is for this reason that we have said that the volume of money was "inflated" when the Federal government undertook to make money out of paper in the legal tender act. "Inflation" is the state of being distended with air—that is, with something that has no substance. The Federal government inflated the volume of money with something that was really not money.

Most of the economic heresies of the day arise from the fact that those who embrace them do not look back of their own experience of modern Federal legislation. When the Federal government passed out of the hands of the ante-bellum statesmen, it became a totally different thing from that which the Fathers devised. Instead of a Federation of States, it became a Federal State. Instead of the child of the home-ruling States, it became a paternal government. Many of the would-be leaders of the day have had no experience back of the war, and lack the industry, or the capacity, to make intelligent enquiries in the history of that period. Hence they regard the government as the proper creator of wealth. Hence they see nothing inherently wrong in the Sherman silver purchase law, under which the government is now paying out gold in return for depreciated silver. Another portion of our people, equally ignorant of the history of our government, or indifferent to the welfare of the masses as constitutionally provided for before the war, desire to restrict the volume of money by confining the government's coining powers to gold coinage only.

We have described the Chicago platform as the first Constitutional platform the Democracy has had in a long time. Some of us may have lightly regarded it during the late campaign, but its value is apparent now. The duty of the Democratic party and the interest of the Southern States is to demand that everyone of its provisions be carried out. As soon as the oscillation in the value of silver caused by the recent action of the Indian government ceases, let gold and silver be coined on equal terms, as the Constitution and that platform demand. And release the question of bank note issues to the States, where it belongs, so that they may establish banks of issue, or not, as their people may severally decide.

If the Congress which is soon to meet in extraordinary session shall carry out the Chicago platform in its entirety, we shall neither be ground by the upper millstone of the gold-bugs of Wall Street, nor by the nether millstone of the Populist inflationists.

The mania of the Populists for more money is the natural reaction against the efforts of the gold monometalist contractionists. Let the Democratic party adhere to the stand it took at Chicago as the great conservative party.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

From the Observer of July 13th.]

What a boon is the Chicago platform, at this crisis, to us of the South!

Platforms are the written law of parties. Constitutions—that is, written constitutions, such as prevail in America—are the written law of nations. A constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, is not intended to increase the strength of the strong. Its purpose is to defend the weakness of the weak. When constitutions are violated, the seeds of anarchy are sown, which, unless checked in their growth, overthrow the State. When party platforms are violated, the seeds of party revolt are sown, with a like effect upon the party.

For the first time in many years, the Democratic party has a platform which is absolutely impregnable and practically unassailable, because founded upon the United States Constitution, the supreme law of our land, and because resting "on all fours" with that immortal instrument. The Democracy won its unprecedented victory upon this platform.

Constitutions are contracts—or, as they say in more exalted phrase, compacts—between the State and the people, or between the subdivisions of the State. They may not be violated with impunity. Party platforms are contracts between the party and those who vote its ticket; and these, also, cannot be violated with impunity.

The Chicago platform—the solemn compact of the Democratic party with the people whose votes it sought—was drawn with uncommon, perhaps unprecedented, care. It declared the policy, and held out the promises, of the Democratic party with respect to the finances. This policy was, in brief: (1) the repeal of the Sherman silver law; (2) the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, without discrimination against either metal; (3) the dollar unit of both metals to be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or adjusted internationally or maintained by domestic legislation at equal power, at all times, in the markets and in payment of debt; (4) paper currency (meaning, of course, national paper currency) to be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin as that just provided for in No. 3; (5) the repeal of the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues.

No preference was expressed for any of these propositions as "in the order of mention," or otherwise. They embody the faith of the party as to national finances, and they constitute the promises of the party upon which the party, for the first time since the war, gained the opportunity of affirmative legislation. A portion of the Democratic people think that Nos. 2 and 3 are more important than No. 1. A portion think that No. 5 is the most important of all. Another portion (and this comprises what is generally known as the Wall Street interests) think No. 1 so paramount in importance that if only that be carried out, the rest may take care of themselves.

This last named body of our fellow citizens express their desire in a cry whose screaming notes have terrified the land since news came of England's action in India. This cry is for the "unconditional repeal" of the Sherman law. The demand for the "unconditional" repeal of that law means that the unity of the Democratic demands at Chicago, as above epitomized by us, be broken. It means that one must stand, though the others fall.

The loyal portion of the Democratic party—its patriotic members who remember that the financial propositions of the Chicago platform were the result, as must always be the case with platforms and especially national platforms, of a compromise between conflicting interests and views—say that the five Chicago financial demands must stand or fall together.

At present, the loyal portion of the Democratic party is the weak side. As such, it appeals to the party law as solemnly laid down at Chicago!

["We do not understand the platform by any means to give its sanction to the issue of paper money by the Federal government as an act justified by the Constitution. We understand the meaning simply to be that, so long as such paper money continues in existence, it shall be good.]

THE POSITION OF NORTH CAROLINA IN THE EXTRA SESSION.

From the Observer of July 13th.]

We have said that a good party platform is a boon, and that the Chicago platform is especially a boon in this crisis. We, in this part of the country, who now have reason to fear the well coached efforts at encroachment of the money power, fairly hug this once much abused instrument. We cling to it as the storm-driven sailor to his compass, or a dying sinner to his Bible. Well we may. Except for it, and for the votes we may expect to control from the wavering by appealing to it as the sacred party law, we should bite the dust in the coming extra session of Congress. The money power would fetch a twist upon the rural States compared to which the effect of the demonetization of silver in 1873 and the resumption of specie payments in 1879 was but child's play.

There was a time, for a while after the Clinton Convention, when it looked as if we in North Carolina should have neither compass nor bible to cling to, nor chart of rights to appeal to, when the inevitable struggle with the money power should come on in the halls of Congress. As if, when we confronted the "gold-bug" wing of our party at Washington, we should be compelled to admit that we had no rights they were bound to respect, because we had ourselves repudiated the compact we had made with them at Chicago. Fortunately, our North Carolina Democratic representatives have no need to enter the extra session in such impotent plight. They can hold their heads up and boldly say to their colleagues from other States that the Democratic national ticket won in North Carolina upon the straight and unqualified issue of the Chicago platform—the Chicago platform without the crossing of a *t* or the dotting of a *i*. What a splendid and impregnable position this is to hold! With what unblunted directness can they denounce the "gold-bugs" on the one hand, and the Jerry Simpsons on the other, when these disloyalists set impious hands upon our Democratic charter, the now world-famous Chicago platform!

That there may be no doubt about the right of North Carolina to take the stand in the extra session just described, we have to say that we have in our possession official information that the Weaverold platform upon which the national canvass in this State was launched was officially repudiated, and that the whole canvass in North Carolina, State and national, was run upon the Chicago platform, as from and after the 31st of August, 1892. It is not necessary, at this time to recount the details of the method by which this desirable state of affairs was brought about, and we trust it will not be. A large portion of the people of North Carolina understand the matter very well, and eventually the people of the whole State will. It is sufficient to say that North Carolina stood officially clean in the Democratic ranks, and that the North Carolina Democracy was restored to communion with the national Democracy, long before election day—viz: on August 31, 1892, as aforesaid—and that therefore North Carolina can stand up to her rights on the floors of Congress next month, without rebuke from any quarter.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 20, 1893.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

On the first page of this issue will be found a reprint of the several articles on the MONEY QUESTION which have recently appeared in the OBSERVER. They are thus reproduced in order to supply a demand which long since exhausted the editions containing them.

These articles do not profess to contain anything especially new on the subject which is so greatly agitating the public. But they proceed from a different standpoint, we may say with proper deference, from that usually occupied by the disputants of either side. Their object is to bring the discussion back to the touchstone of the Constitution, from which all questions concerning the relations of the States to their creature, the Federal government, have so disastrously drifted away. By the light of the Constitution, the general subject seems to us to become very simple, and many of the complexities with which we seem to be confronted on the threshold to disappear, if only we reject the doctrine of the "latitudinarian constructionists" of the great compact. It is this doctrine, finding its extreme expression in the legislation of the war period, which has caused all the trouble. Let us reject it completely, in working out the difficult details of financial reform in the coming extra session. There can be no doubt, it seems to us, that it is the duty of the Democratic party to do so, when it is remembered that the Democratic party is the political heir of the "strict constructionists" as the Republican party is of the "latitudinarian constructionists." The struggle between these two has been going on since the beginning of the Republic. The recent Democratic victory meant, more than anything else, a determination of this struggle in favor of the Democratic doctrine.

It may be useful to recount the more prominent results of following the Constitution in dealing with the finances at the coming extra session.

1. The National Banking system would have to go.

2. The Greenbacks would have to go.

3. The compulsory purchase of silver, as under the Sherman law, would have to go.

4. Whatever coinage of gold and silver Congress may decide upon, the relative value of coins of the two metals would be determined by the market value, so that a silver dollar with the stamp of the United States upon it would be worth a gold dollar and a gold dollar would be worth a silver dollar, the world over.

5. The repeal of the 10 per cent prohibitory tax on State banks, would relegate the question of the issue of bank notes, or "bills of credit," to the "States respectively, or to the people," where the Constitution distinctly says it belongs.

That would be the result of following the Constitution on the subject. In addition to the five effects enumerated, or in qualification of them, the Chicago platform requires that both gold and silver shall be used as the standard money of the country without discrimination at the mints against either metal; and it insists that whatever paper currency the Federal government has issued shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such gold and silver standard mouey.

No one proposes to obliterate the national banks and the greenbacks at a breath, but steps should be taken to bring about the result as speedily as possible, so that the Populists would no longer be able to point to the government as a money manufacturer equally capable of turning out fifty dollars "per capita," or a million dollars "per capita."

One of the most pernicious suggestions in connection with the State bank question is the proposition to qualify the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax by restrictions on the internal management of the banks which the States may charter, for example, to prescribe the nature and amount of the securities upon which their notes may be issued. It is amazing to see such propositions emanating from Democrats of national reputation. The chief reason for repealing the obnoxious tax is because it is believed to be unconstitutional. But a tyro in Constitutional knowledge knows that a Federal Congressional law which undertakes to say what a State may do with its own, as set apart for it under the supreme law, is impudence, to say the least.

The reason, then, for repealing the prohibitory tax on State bank issues is because it is unconstitutional. This does not by any means signify that the advocates of repeal are actuated by a mere sentiment in favor of the Constitution. Back of the sentiment is the fact that that which accords with the constitution is right—that is, it favors the people; while that which is opposed to the Constitution is wrong—that is, it harms the people. Read the history of British legislation respecting local and private banks. There is in it nothing comparable to the violence of the action of our Federal government in dealing with State banks—the banks of sovereign States! But England dealt more rigorously with private banks in Ireland—that is, made the trade of banking less free—than in Scotland, and with a result disastrous to the Irish banks.

Finally, it may be observed that the real point at issue in the Sherman-bill-repeal question, is not that those who advocate unconditional repeal believe in their hearts that the issue of paper currency based on depreciated silver invites more suspicion of our currency good faith than the issue of paper currency based on Bonds which have no intrinsic value. The point at issue is that the unconditional repealers see that the silver certificates issued under the Sherman law tend to offset the diminution of the volume of currency which the paying off of the national debt entails, while the conditional repealers see that fact also, and insist upon a compensatory substitute.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1893.

War talk is again heard in Washington and, as usual, the naval officers are hoping that there may be something in it. It is not complimentary to the British government, which is pledged by formal treaty to abide by the decision of the arbitrators in the Behring Sea dispute, that so many people should be willing to believe that the massing of warships and troops in the Pacific indicates a disposition to dispute by force the decision of the arbitrators, should it be against England, as it is generally believed it will be, but the British government has upon more than one occasion in the past displayed some very queer ideas of the meaning of international honor. It has been suggested here that the talk about the English not accepting the decision is all originated by the English, for the purpose of influencing the arbitrators in their decision. If so it is a very foolish proceeding, certainly as far as the American arbitrators are concerned. One of them—Senator Morgan, of Alabama—has more than once expressed the belief that another war between the United States and England was inevitable, and that the sooner it came the better for this country.

Notwithstanding all the sentimental talk about the increasing brotherly relations between the great English speaking nations, no well-informed man will deny that there is greater rivalry between the United States and Great Britain to-day than ever before, and it is the rivalry of commercial traffic, which has drawn England into more wars than any other one thing. The commercial supremacy of the world lies between the two nations, and that either of them will surrender the field peaceably to the other is not probable. No man can mingle with the prominent and representative men from all sections of the country who come to Washington without becoming convinced that a war with England would be very popular, particularly if England should be the aggressor. Nothing would please the American people more than for England to refuse to abide by the decision of the Behring Sea arbitration. Such a course would justify war and the Americans would so accept it.

Secretary Herbert left Washington today on the Dolphin, to make a visit of inspection to all of the Atlantic coast navy yards. He expects to be gone about two weeks.

A contest over the House doorkeepership and Sergeant-of-Arms is beginning to get quite spirited. Strong claims are being made by the friends of several candidates for both positions. There are also several candidates for postmaster of the House, but only one for the clerkship, and so far none for chaplain.

There are a number of democrats in the House who are in some particulars the peers of any men who ever served therein but if there is any one of them who possesses pre-eminently all the qualities of a good leader he is not known at this time. It may be because there are so many able democrats in the House that no one of them has distinguished himself above a score of his colleagues, this making it appear that the party lacked a leader, such as Sam Randall or Orpheus Kerr was. Whatever the cause of this condition of affairs may be it offers a splendid opportunity to the new members to come to the front.

Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, who was a member of the committee on Rules of the last House, and who will, it is generally believed, occupy a similar position in the next House, has arrived, and as he expects to stay a long time he brought his family along. Mr. Catchings has the same idea that most of the Democrats who served in the last house have about the necessity for the adoption of a rule by the next House that will prevent a few men tieing the House up whenever they are so inclined, and he agrees with Speaker Crisp in thinking that the proper way to do this is to adopt a rule giving the majority of the House the right to decide when a vote shall be taken upon any measure. That such a rule would expedite business cannot be doubted, and it would not be open to the objections raised against the obnoxious Reed rules, because it would place the authority for shutting off filibustering in the hands of a majority of the House, instead of the committee on Rules, which was but another name for Reed in the last republican House. No democrat wishes to curtail full and free debate, but filibustering must be put down, or there will be no legislation by the House.

Secretary Morton is determined that the seeds sent out by the Department of Agriculture shall be what they purport to be, both as to the name printed on the package and growing qualitities, and in accordance with that determination he has issued an order directing that the sellers of seeds to the Department be required to guarantee both in all future purchases.

Recent Improvements in the University of North Carolina.

1. A Chair of History has been endowed by the *alumni*. This is now filled by Hon. K. P. Battle, LL. D.

2. The chair of Natural History has been divided, and two new chairs established: the chair of Biology, filled by Dr. H. V. Wilson, of Johns Hopkins University; and the Chair of Geology and Mineralogy, filled by Prof. Collier Cobb, of Havard University.

3. The establishment of a Chair of the History and Philosophy of Education, filled by Prof. E. A. Alderman, of the State Normal College.

4. A Department of Engineering has been founded and a drawing-room and appliances provided.

5. Sums aggregating five or six thousand dollars have been expended in purchasing additional apparatus for the scientific laboratories.

6. The Chemical Labratory has been enlarged and refitted, making it one of the largest and most convenient in the South.

7. Several assistants and instructors have been added to the teaching force.

8. The Library has been increased. The Phillips and Woods donations and others have added several thousand to the number of volumes.

9. A large Gymnasium has been erected and filled with gymnastic appliances. An athletic field has also been graded and fenced in.

10. A complete system of drainage and water-works has been put in, furnishing baths, closest, and other conveniences.

11. The older buildings have been entirely renovated and repaired, and everything has been done for the health and comfort of the students. $25,000 has been spent for these purposes.

12. The scholarship of the University has been elevated to a plane where it compares favorably with that of the leading Universities of America. University graduates have won fellowships and scholarships in the graduate departments of Yale, Havard, Cornell, and the Johns Hopkins.

13. The attendance has been increased in two years from 198 to 316 students.

14. The University endowment fund has been increased by gifts aggregating $87,000.

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The Insolvent Bank of New Hanover.

Wilmington Messenger.

It will be interesting to compare the report of the examination of the condition of the Bank of New Hanover made October 18th, 1892, by Capt. W. H. Kitchin, State Bank Examiner, with the report made by Bank Examiner Dowd since the suspension of the Bank. The following is Capt. Kitchen's report:

RESOURCES.

Loans on real estate	$232,387 45
All other loans	1,367,262 85
Overdrafts	8,312 50
Other stocks and bonds	40,712 50
Due from banks	90,206 58
Real Estate	86,680 00
Current expenses	4,985 66
Cash	47,261 25
Total	$1,884,759 39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$275,000 00
Surplus fund	109,026 41
Undivided profits	43,180 68
Due Banks	179,868 31
Dividends unpaid	743 25
Deposits subject to check	477,898 31
Deposits time certificates	457,005 33
Cashier's checks	7,037 10
Notes and bills rediscounted	365 00
Total	$1,884,759 30

The following is the report of Bank Examiner Dowd, June 21, 1893:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,384,577 87
Real Estate	113,800 10
Due from banks	34,708 02
Stock	30,964 00
Overdrafts	7,22 35
Cash	295 00
Gold	295 00
Silver	13,750 65
Currency	1,000 00
Notes secured	10,000 00
Total	$1,605,416 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$275,000 00
Undivided profits	78,602 94
Dividends unpaid	391 50
Deposits time certificates	418,213 91
Deposits subject to check	253,321 15
Due banks	275,486 50
Bills rediscounted	297,589 21
Cash over	15 87
Cashier's checks	6,794 91
Total	$1,605,416 08

THE DEPOSITORS COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the depositors and other creditors of the suspended Bank of New Hanover, held in this city on Wednesday night, June 28th, the following was one of the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven representative business men be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, at his leisure, to confer from time to time with the receiver in charge of the bank's affairs, and counsel, assist and advise with him as to the management of its affairs."

Owing to the unsettled condition of the receivership, consequent upon the litigation over the matter since the bank was put into the hands of Junius Davis, Esq., as receiver, Mr. William Calder, who was chairman of the meeting, did not deem it proper to appoint the committee as authorized in the above, deeming it best to know first who was to be receiver so he could decide upon the completion of the committee. The receivership seems, however, to be settled now, and so Chairman Calder on yesterday handed us the following list of depositors as the committee: Martin S. Willard, Roger Moore, David G. Worth, B. Solomon, G. J. Boney, Thos. D. Meares, Geo. R. French.

AUGUST RACES AT RALEIGH.

Getting Ready for Fine Speed Contests—The Race Track to be Finest in the South.

Programme for the Third Annual August Race Meeting at Raleigh have been issued. The dates are Wednesday August 23d, and Thursday August 24th. The last August races were extremely interesting, there having been as many as eight starters in some of the races, but the meeting this year will eclipse anything ever held in the State, both as to the number of horses starting and the time made. Horses that have easily made 2.28 in the last few weeks will be in the track, and the conditions promise to be favorable for having this record considerably lowered. Great improvements will be made in the race track. Seventy-five hands with a number of teams are at work there. The turns will be properly graded, and a cushion of good loam will be put on the track to the depth of four or five inches. Other improvements will be made, and when completed the Raleigh race track will be the finest in the South. These races are the forerunners of a splendid programme for the next State Fair, and are of very general interest inasmuch as the horse-breeding interest is increasing at a stupendous rate in this State. Interested parties should correspond with M. Ed. H. Lee, secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

Literary Notes.

Harper & Brothers will publish, about July 25th, Other Essays from the Easy Chair, a second volume of Mr. George William Curtis's delightful papers, reprinted in the "American Essayist's Series" from Harper's Magazine. Other volumes issued on the same day will be The Literature of Philanthropy, edited by Frances A. Goodale for the "Distaff Series;" William Black's Wise Women of Inverness in the new cloth edition; and Charles Dudley Warner's essay on Washington Irving in the "Black and White Series."

The Complaining Millions of Men is the title of a novel of Boston life by Edward Fuller, soon to be published by Harper & Brothers. The story deals with socialism, and as it is strong in plot and vigorously told, it is likely to make a sensation in the midsummer season of lighter fiction. It will also be published about July 25th.

The August Harper's will be largely a fiction number, and will contain, besides instalments of two serials, and a one-scene play by W. D. Howells called "Bride Roses," five short stories: "His Bad Angel," by Richard Harding Davis; "A Cast of the Net," by Herbert D. Ward; "A Landscape by Constable," by F. Mary Wilson; "At the Hermitage," by E. Levi Brown; and "The Cock Lane Ghost," by Howard Pyle.

One View.

Senator Palmer, of Illinois.]

"This talk that the President is using his power of appointments to help him in the effort to repeal the Sherman act will be readily taken up by the silver men, who are anxious for just such timber. I know that if I were President I would appoint men to office who would agree with me on all great questions. If Mr. Cleveland has as much sense as I think he has he will do the same thing."

Gen. Joe Hooker.

The Charlotte News of Friday says:

"The northbound vestibule train last night had on board a very distinguished man. He was old Joe Hooker, who is remembered by all old soldiers. Joe was very calm and, apparently, thoughtful. He would not talk very much, preferring rather his comfortable berth in his sleeper.

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Elders' and Deacons' Institute.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

RED SPRINGS, N. C., June, 1893.

DEAR BROTHER:—We take pleasure in announcing to you that the second annual Institute of the Elders and Deacons for Bible Study, under the direction of Fayetteville Presbytery, will convene this year here at Red Springs again and open the 28th of July and close the 6th of August. As the committee on Local Arrangements we would lay before you, in brief, the conveniences and attractions we have to offer, and extend to you a pressing invitation to attend its sessions.

Red Springs is now widely known as a summer resort, where a stay of ten days, and often less time, has brought strength to the weak and given a decided check to disease. Its happy combination of village and country life, the shade of its dense and beautiful groves, and the cool mineral water flowing in copious supplies from its numerous springs, unite to make it a place of marked attractiveness. The great crowds that attended the Institute in 1892 were delighted with both the quantity and quality of the water supply. This year several new springs are added, while a new tent is provided, the site for the meeting changed to a more elevated spot east of the railroad, where the tent will be surrounded by a large and more shady grove and at the same time be equally as convenient to the springs and hotels and boarding houses. The ready accessibility of the place is obvious from the fact that it is situated on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway on which trains pass north and south daily to bring all who will come and do so at reduced rates. Hotel arrangements have been made at the low rate of $1 per day or $7.50 for the ten days, and at private boarding houses at 75 cents per day or $5 for ten day.

Should any prefer or feel that the need of further reduction on account of the scarcity of money the Fair grounds and buildings are accessible and at their disposal. The grounds may be used for camping, the stables for stock and the buildings for lodging purposes. These means of economy were utilized last year.

The committee, under whose management the Institute is placed, has selected for it the most leisure season of the year. Moreover, that time has been chosen when most, if not all, need rest from the toil of business. And no pains have been spared to arrange a programme of topics and speakers equal to if not superior to that of last year. Profiting by experience it may be expected that the choice of subjects and teachers have been so made that the study of the Bible will be conducted with increased profit and enjoyment. The singing, so prominent and so useful in the programme of last year, will have equally as conspicuous a place this year. Such is an outline of a part of the inducements we would hold out to you to accept our invitation and come to this meeting. It is really an opportunity not often afforded for learning so much about duty, about how to serve the Master most usefully, and about how to work with most comfort to yourself as an office-bearer in the Kingdom of our Lord.

If need be then make a sacrifice to attend and come praying that the Holy Spirit may be poured out upon the Institute that from it streams of blessings may go out to all our churches and people.

Yours fraternally,
J. A. McKAY,
DR. J. L. McMILLAN,
PETER McQUEEN,
Committee of Arrangements.

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This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

A Pointer

that would guide, unerringly, into the haven of health, all that are on the troubled sea of impaired womanhood! It is nothing less, nor could be nothing more, than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—frail female's faultless friend—time-tried and thoroughly tested. Internal inflammation, irregularities, displacements, and all ill-conditions peculiar to woman, controlled, corrected and cured, without publicity, by this safe, sterling specific. Purely vegetable. Only good can come from its use. The only remedy of the kind *warranted* to give satisfaction, or money refunded.

Why undergo terrible sufferings and endanger your life when you can be cured by Japanese Pile Cure; guaranteed by King Bros.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Mrs. David N. Kibler

of Shanington, Va., was a sufferer with stomach trouble. At times she was in severe pain and great misery. Piercing pains would seize her in the right side and at times shoot from the hip to the breast. She also suffered chills in the body and limbs. Physicians failed to diagnose the case and medicines failed to cure.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

quickly brought about a change and the result has been a perfect restoration to health.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

Bennett's Wool Factory,

(FORMERLY WORRELL'S)

—will be run as heretofore by—

W. A. WORRELL,

—in the same excellent manner.—

WOOL CARDED

by this Factory has always given satisfaction, and this must be our guarantee that in future we will continue to do equally as well.

Bring your Wool

to the Factory nine miles west of Fayetteville, or to A. S. HUSKE, our Agent at that place.

THOS. BENNETT.

7–20–93 tf

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

FOR renovating the entire system, eliminating all Poisons from the Blood, whether of scrofulous or malarial origin, this preparation has no equal. . .

S. S. S.

"For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worst. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles."

C. B. McLEMORE,
Henderson, Tex.

TREATISE on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

FRESH CANDIES,

Cakes and Crackers.

THE BEST FLOUR,

AND CHEAP AS GOOD QUALITY WILL PERMIT.

You know quality is the kind of merit we claim in our goods. Will compare with any in our line on that basis.

All are invited to inspect our Stock.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,

Railroad Street,

Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.

Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. A. Lambeth,

Rear Hotel LaFayette,

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

W. N. Tillinghast,

Hay Street,

Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

Geo. A. Thomson,

—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—

Life, Accident and Fire.

POE & CO.,

BRICK & TILE MANUFACTURERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

A. B. Williams,

Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.

Letter and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

Chas. Glover,

AUCTIONEER,

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.

KODAKS.

Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

9–23–tf

PLUMBING.

I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles. The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.

I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done. W. N. TILLINGHAST.

March 9, 1893—tf

NEW PRAYER BOOKS

ACCORDING TO THE NEW STANDARD.

"CAMBRIDGE" EDITION

JUST RECEIVED.

We have a beautiful line of these Prayer Books in Japanese Seal, French Seal, Persian Calf, Syrian Levant, German Calf and Turkey Morocco.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

2–23–tf

The Cosmopolitan Magazine

—AND THE—

Fayetteville Observer

Both for $2.50 a Year!

The Great Illustrated Monthlies have in the past sold for $4.00 a year. It was a wonder to printers how The Cosmopolitan, with its yearly 1536 pages of reading matter by the greatest writers of the world, and its 1200 illustrations by clever artists, could be furnished for $3.00 a year. In January last it put in the most perfect magazine printing plant in the world, and now comes what is really a wonder:

The price of the Magazine is cut in half.

Think of it, 128 pages of reading matter, with over 120 illustrations—a volume that would sell in cloth binding at $1.00

FOR ONLY 12½ CENTS.

We will send you THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, which has the strongest staff of regular contributors of any existing periodical, and the WEEKLY OBSERVER both for only $2.50 a year.

7—13—93

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN OPEN LETTER.

DEAR SIR:—If you can effect a saving of 50 per cent. in the cost of your life insurance, get a guaranteed level premium and at same time place it in one of the strongest of the old line companies, will you not consider the matter?

The plan presented here has received the highest indorsement of actuaries and commissioners, as well as professional and business men, in this and other countries. For safety, liberality and cheapness it is unexcelled. If you desire to carry out the true mission of life insurance and get the largest amount of Protection at the least possible cost, and yet avoid the necessity of increasing rates as you grow older, the policy herein explained is what you want.

The rate is guaranteed to age 70, and the reserve is based on the full table of American mortality to said age, the saving from which is applied after 70 towards continuing premiums at the original rate for the rest of life.

The expense charge is limited to $4.00 per annum on each one thousand dollars insured, and it is not as high percentage loading as used by other companies.

The old plan of ordinary life insurance provides a reserve loading to keep the premium level to the age of 96, so that unless the insured attains this age it is impossible to enjoy the full reserve loading. Why pay a high premium on this theoretical idea when the probable and almost possible duration of human life shows that there is no necessity for it? Or why pay the high premium required under any and every form of investment insurance, when you can take the difference between the cost of Pure insurance and the cost of Investment insurance and compound this difference at a much higher rate of interest than any insurance company can do for you, and in case of death leave your family or estate both the Insurance and the Investment?

The Provident Savings writes all forms of insurance if desired, yet the real object of life insurance is protection, and the wise thing is to get just as much protection as possible for the amount of premium you are able to pay, and to invest your surplus money yourself where you can manage it to suit yourself. Every man should protect his family or estate with a good round sum of life insurance, but there is no reason why any man should pay double the cost necessary to get Protection, and thus take from his own family or estate to add to the wealth of others.

It is simply impossible to devise a better combination of security, equity and moderate cost than is embodied in the policy herein presented, and if you will compare the rates with those charged for other plans, note the strength of the company as shown by the statement below, you will appreciate both the plan and the company.

ILLUSTRATION.

As an illustration of the advantages of the plan explained above the following exhibit is submitted:

The cost of $10,000 in THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS at the age of 40 is only $210.50; the annual premium for $10,000 on the ordinary life plan in the other companies at age 40 is $322.00; the difference therefore is $111.50. This difference compounded for thirty years, or until age 70, shows the following results:

At 6 per cent. interest,	$ 9,353 70
At 7 per cent. interest,	11,269 30
At 8 per cent. interest,	13,640 92

In case of his death at any time while holding a PROVIDENT SAVINGS' policy the insured would leave to his family or estate not only the $10,000 INSURANCE at a cost of only $210.50 a year, BUT HIS ACCRUED INVESTMENT AS WELL, while under the other plan he would leave only the insurance, receiving nothing for the excess in premium of $111.50 a year. Should any prudent man hesitate in his choice?

J. S. JONES, Man'gr,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 13, 1892.

ASSETS.

Gross Assets December 31, 1892,		$1,287,010 23
LIABILITIES.		
Actuaries 4 per cent. valuation by New York Insurance Departm't,	605,215 00	
Surplus actuaries, 4 per cent.,	681,795 23	
		$1,287,010 23
INCOME, 1892.		
Premiums, interest and rents,	$1,902,222 39	
DISBURSEMENTS, 1892.		
Paid policy-holders	$1,181,498 36	
Total expenses and taxes,	464,141 34—	1,645,639 70
Excess of income over exp'dit's,		$ 256,582 69

	No.	Amount.
Policies issued in 1892,	6,734	$19,517,516 00
Policies in force Dec 31, 1892,	22,061	76,843,241 00

NOTE.—On basis of American experience 4½ per cent. tables the surplus would be $716,395.25.

The true test of a company's strength is not the AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF ITS BUSINESS, the SIZE of its ASSETS or the MAGNITUDE of its SURPLUS, BUT—it is the RATIO which its ASSETS bears to its LIABILITIES, and which its SURPLUS bears to its LEGAL RESERVE. This correct test shows that the PROVIDENT SAVINGS is by far the strongest of the more important Old-Line companies, having over $200.00 of ASSETS to each $100.00 of LIABILITIES.

J. S. JONES, Manager
of N. C. Department.
GEO. H. HAIGH,
Special Agent for North Carolina.
SHEPPARD HOMANS,
President.

PAID BEFORE DUE.

The Insurance Upon the Life of Henry X. Dwire.

From Winston Sentinal.

The following letter relating to the insurance upon the life of our recent fellow-townsman, Mr. Dwire, explains itself. It will interest not only those who hold policies in this company, but also those who believe in prudent foresight and who are yet uninsured. We are told that Winston people are insured in this company to the extent of about $300,000. Among the policy-holders are the representative men of the city:

WINSTON, June 13, 1893.

J. S. Jones, Manager Provident Savings Insurance Company, Greensboro, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—We hereby acknowledge the receipt of $3,000 in payment of claim under policy No. 35581 on the life of Henry X. Dwire. The claim was paid on June 9th—although not due until July 25th, 1893 The company has thus shown not only its ability but willingness to meet its obligations with commendable liberality and promptness; for although paying it before its due date, it has paid the full face value of the policy.

P. H. HANES,
Guardian of George F. Dwire.
B. F. HANES,
Guardian of Henry R. Dwire and Mamie J. Dwire.

PROMPT PAYMENT

Of the Insurance on the Life of Mr. Dorsett.

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 20, 1893.

J. S. Jones Manager Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, of New York, Greensboro, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—This is to certify that I have this day received by your hand the sum of $2,000 in payment of claim under policy No. 26733 on the life of Geo. W. Dorsett, my father.

My thanks are hereby tendered not only to you but the sterling company you represent. This claim is not due until July 9th, hence the company maintains its high reputation for promptness and liberality. I cannot too highly commend it to such as want perfect security and cheap insurance.

Yours truly,
C. H. DORSETT.

6–29–93 4t

Claretice and all the Popular Summer Drinks at KING BROS., Hotel LaFayette Building.

A CROWNING TRIUMPH!

"PERFECTION" FLOUR AT $5.00 A BARREL

All other Groceries just as nice and low.

FREE CITY DELIVERY.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 22, 1893.

THEY USED **POND'S EXTRACT**

SEE WHAT THE RESULT WAS:

Pond's Extract absolutely cured me of a very severe case of PILES.—H. A. HITCHCOCK, *Detroit, Mich.*

Extra good for any CATARRH *of the nose and throat.*—H. BRAIG.

Only thing I have ever seen that takes away the INFLAMMATION *and stings from* INSECT BITES.—P. H. COOPER, *Fort George, Fla.*

Acts like magic in OPHTHALMIA. *I like it so much for* SORE EYES.—REV. M. JAMESON.

Best liniment I have ever used for rubbing purposes, SORENESS, CUTS, STRAINS, *etc.*—HARRY FREDERICKS.

For BRUISES *and* WOUNDS *nothing equals it.*—T. P. CONNEFF.

Has cured for me, HEADACHE, SORE THROAT, SORE EYES, ABSCESSES, *and* ALL PAIN.—E. MCCALL.

The only remedy that will control HEMORRHAGES *from the lungs.*—GEO. W. WARNER, *Scranton, Pa.*

Excels anything I have ever used for NEURALGIA, *bleeding piles and hemorrhages.*—W. H. FAULKNER, M. D.

I know its value in reducing VARICOSE VEINS.—A. C. SANFORD.

Take Pond's Extract only. Avoid all Substitutes.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Trimmings,

DRESSED AND ROUGH

LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.

H. H. H.

STOVES.

We offer the balance of our stock of HEATING STOVES at cost.

Call early while the offer is open.

Mowers and Reapers.

We are the agents for the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machines. These machines have a world-wide reputation. We will gladly furnish circulars and information to parties interested.

You can get anything you need to build a house with from us.

BUY YOUR CLIPPER PLOW CASTINGS FROM US—WE ARE THE AGENTS.

You will thereby secure the genuine castings, warranted to fit.

LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

3—16—93—tf

NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT

MY YARD,

WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Finished Monuments and Tablets.

ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF

Photographic Designs.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

Very truly,
E. L. REMSBURG.

Dec. 22—tf

To All Who Wear Clothing!

DON'T FORGET

Our Goods Are All New and Not Old Stock,

AND IT IS A NOTED FACT THAT

J. A. BURNS & CO.

KEEP THE BEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN THE CITY.

Our Spring Stock is now opened and complete and they are perfectly handsome. Come and examine them.

We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

Respectfully,
J. A. BURNS & CO.

3—23—93

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. Dr. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building

N. A. SINCLAIR

4—13—93

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.
Assets $137,499,198.99
THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
of New York.
Assets over $33,000,000
THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over $3,000,000
THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and accident Insurance Companies!

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

E. L. CLARK,

GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS

(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).

COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Fresh Meats, Etc.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.

3—17. 92.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY..................JULY 20, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)...............$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)............. 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.
BUSINESS MANAGER—For Sale.
J. B. SHEARER—Davidson College.
KING BROS.—Prescription Druggists.
FRANK THORNTON—Weekly Specials.
THOS. BENNETT—Bennett's Wool Factory.
B. E. SEDBERRY & SON—Drink Cherry Phosphate.
JNO. C. HAIGH—Statement of Bank of Fayetteville.
PROFS. J. A. & M. H. HOLT—Oak Ridge Institute.
F. P. WILLISTON, ELIJAH LANE—The Third Grand Annual Excursion.

Business is picking up and our streets present quite a busy appearance.

The F. I. L. I. Company's armory will be completed by the 10th of August.

Everybody is enthusiastic over our base ball team and all agree that it is the very best that ever crossed bats in this State.

The city authorities have placed a tax of one dollar each on dogs. Dogs that have not the seal of the city *i. e.* collar around their necks, will be confiscated.

Fine Grapes.

We have received some fine bunch grapes from Mr. James M. Pearce proprietor of the Bordeaux Vineyard, four miles from town, through Mr. A. S. Huske, the agent, who does an extensive business in shipping grapes of all the kinds grown in this neighborhood to the Northern markets.

Excursion Rates to Red Springs, N. C.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway will sell reduced rate round trip tickets to Red Springs, N. C., on account of the Second Annual meeting of the Deacons and Elders Normal Institute.

Tickets on sale July 27th to August 5th, inclusive; good to return until and including August 7th, 1893.

Round trip rate from Wilmington, $3.95; Fayetteville, $1.00; Maxton, 50 cts.; Sanford, $2.40; Greensboro, $4.55; Jonesboro, $2.40.

Forty Second Year.

Oak Ridge Institute, perhaps the most successful private school enterprise in the State, which has recently closed a very prosperous year, is now sending out one of the prettiest catalogues it has ever been our pleasure to examine. It is clear and complete in the letter press, fully illustrated, and daintily bound. Any one contemplating patronizing a good school the coming year should be sure to send for one of these catalogues. J. A. & M. H. Holt are the Principals, and this is their nineteenth year at that point.

County S. S. Convention.

The Cumberland County Sunday School Convention will meet at the Galatia Church on Friday, August 11th instead of the 16th as first advertised, every Sunday School is requested to send five (5) delegates. A. C. Monroe, Antonia, N. C., has Statistical blanks that he wishes to send to every Sunday School in this county. Will each Superintendent please send him their address.

A. C. MONROE.

J. T. WINBURN.

Sunday School Convention.

The Annual Township Convention of 71st, meets at McPherson Church, Friday July 28th, at 10:30, A. M.

PROGRAEME.

Object and Advantages of this Organization—Rev. J. B. Bundy.

The Ideal Superintendent—Jesse Newton.

Methods of Teaching—C. M. Richards.

The subjects named above will be open for discussion, and we will be glad to see all the Superintendents and persons interested in Sunday School work take part in these discussions.

$10.00 REWARD.

For nearly a year past a systematic robbery of papers from this office has been going on. As there can be no other object than to sell them to transient readers who have no reason to suspect that they were obtained dishonestly, we appeal to the public to assist us in finding the guilty party or parties. THIS THE PUBLIC CAN DO BY REPORTING ANY CASE IN WHICH A COPY OF THE OBSERVER IS OFFERED FOR SALE OUTSIDE OF THE OBSERVER OFFICE.

Copies of the Observer can be had by non-subscribers, or by subscribers in excess of the number regularly subscribed for, ONLY AT THE OBSERVER OFFICE.

The above reward ($10.00) will be paid to any one who will furnish information sufficient to convict a person or persons of offering a copy of the Observer for sale, or of selling a copy of the Observer, outside of the Observer office.

Attention Veterans!

We are requested to give notice that the (postponed) meeting of Confederate veterans, to be held for the purpose of organizing a "Camp" in communion with the United Confederate Veterans, of which General Jonh B. Gordon is Commander, will be convened at the Town Hall at 11 a. m., on Saturday, the 5th of August. The hour named is deemed more appropriate than one later in the evening, as has been suggested, in order to suit the convenience of our comrades from the country. The only Confederate organization now existing in Cumberland is a County organization, and the meeting is called by it. The question of the establishment of more than one Camp in the County, is one which the meeting may, of course, discuss and settle for itself.

Mr. R. M. Nimocks and family are rusticating at Bolton Springs.

Fayetteville vs. Rocky Mount.

Our boys visited Rocky Mount last week and played two very exciting games, resulting in Fayetteville's winning first game by a score of 5 to 4, and Rocky Mount the second by a score of 11 to 7. The main feature of the two games was Stafford's great hit, the ball is supposed to be traveling yet as it has not been heard from.

The following is the official score:

ROCKY MOUNT,	R	BH	SH	PO	A	E
Smith, P.,	1	1	0	0	4	0
Steinmetz, 2nd B,	1	1	0	5	3	0
McGann, L. F.,	0	0	0	3	0	1
Oldham, C.,	0	2	0	6	1	1
Mason, 3rd B.,	0	2	0	0	4	2
Johnson, S. S.,	0	0	1	1	2	0
Cohen, R. F.,	1	1	1	0	0	0
Daniels, C. F..	1	2	1	0	0	0
Young, 1st B.,	0	0	0	10	1	0
Totals,	4	9	3	25	15	4

FAYETTEVILLE,	R	BH	SH	PO	A	E
Lanier, S. S.,	0	0	0	6	2	0
Jones, P.,	1	1	0	1	1	0
Dunn, 3rd B.,	2	1	0	3	0	1
Stafford, 2nd B,	1	1	0	6	1	0
Luck, C.,	0	0	1	3	4	0
Gray, C. F.,	0	1	0	3	0	0
Slocomb, L. F.,	0	1	0	2	0	0
Aldred, R. F.,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Devin, 1st B.,	0	2	0	3	1	0
Totals,	5	7	1	27	9	1

Winning run made with one out.
Fayetteville, 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 1—5.
Rocky Mount, 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—4.
Earned runs, Fayetteville, 2; Rocky Mt. 2.
Left on bases, Fayetteville 5; Rocky Mt. 7.
First base on balls, off Jones 1; off Smith 1.
Home runs, Stafford 1; Daniels 1; three base hits Steinmetz; two base hits Jones; stolen bases Smith, Oldham, Devin 2, Dunn 2; double play Johnson, Steinmetz, Young; hit by pitcher Jones, Aldred; illegal delivery Jones; struck ont by Jones 2; by Smith 3· time of game one hour and fifty minutes; umpire Parker.

The following is the score of Friday's game:

FAYETTEVILLE,	R	BH	SH	PO	A	E
Lanier, P.,	2	2	0	0	4	0
Jones, S. S.,	1	2	0	2	2	1
Dunn, 3rd B,	1	2	0	2	1	1
Stafford, 2nd B.,	2	2	0	1	8	1
Luck, C.,	0	0	0	2	1	0
Gray, C. F.,	0	0	1	1	0	0
Slocomb, L. F.,	0	1	0	1	0	2
Aldred, R. F.,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Devin, 1st B.,	1	0	0	15	0	1
Totals,	7	9	1	24	16	6

ROCKMOUNT,	R	BH	SH	PO	A	E
Smith, L. F.,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Steinmetz, 2nd B.,	1	1	1	2		0
McGann, P.,	3	3	0	0	1	
Keefer, C.,	2	2	0	7	0	1
Oldham, 1st B.,	1	0	2	13	0	0
Lang, R. F.,	0	2	1	0	0	0
Johnson, S. S.,	1	2	0	1	3	1
Mason, 3rd B.,	0	0	0	0	2	1
Daniels, C. F.,	2	1	0	3	0	0
Totals,	11	11	4	*26	8	3

*Slocomb out running out line.
Fayetteville, 0 0 0 1 3 0 3 0 0—7.
Rocky Mount, 2 0 2 1 0 0 0 6—11.
Earned runs, Fayetteville 4; Rocky Mount 5.
Left on bases Fayetteville 4, Rocky Mount 6; first base on balls, off Lanier 4, off McGann 1; home run Dunn; three base hits Lang, Daniels; two base hits Jones, Stafford, Steinmetz; stolen bases, Devin, McGann, Daniels, Smith 2; hit by pitcher, Gray; struck out by McGann 7, by Lanier 1; time of game two hours; umpire Parker.

Fayetteville vs. Florence.

The Florence, S. C. base ball team arrived here on Monday to fill an engagement of three games with our boys. Monday's game was well attended, and was a close call for our team, the score resulting, after eleven innings, three to five in favor of Fayetteville. Florence has an excellent team, good batsmen and exceptional battery and fielders. Our own George Stephens arrived from Chicago on Saturday evening and pitched Monday's game, forming the old original battery, Stephens and Stafford.

The following is the official score of the game played on Monday:

FAYETTEVILLE,	R	BH	SH	PO	A	E
Lanier, 2 B	0	3	0	1	4	0
Pemberton, C F	0	2	0	0	0	0
Jones, S S.,	0	1	1	1	1	0
Dunn, 2rd B..	1	0	0	1	3	1
Stafford, C.,	1	1	0	15	1	0
Stevens, P.,	1	1	0	0	4	0
Devin, 1st B.,	1	1	0	14	0	0
Slocomb, F., L. F.,	0	1	0	0	0	0
Slocomb, P., R. F.,	1	1	0	1	1	0
Totals,	5	11	1	33	14	1

FLORENCE,	R	BH	SH	PO	A	E
Floyd, L. F.,	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ready, 2d B.,	0	0	0	7	1	1
Hill, P.,	0	0	1	3	1	0
Fetner, C. F.,	0	0	0	2	0	0
Brothers, 1st B.,	0	0	0	8	0	0
Brunson, C.,	0	0	0	10	0	1
Harper, 3rd B.,	0	0	0	1	5	2
Pittman, R. F.,	1	1	0	0	0	0
Morgan, S. S.,	1	1	0	1	5	1
Totals,	3	3	1	32*	12	5

*Lanier out, running out line.
Fayetteville 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2—5.
Florence 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—3.
Earned runs---Fayetteville 2---Florence 3.
Left on bases 6; base on balls off Hill 1; Struck out by Hill 8; by Stevens 16; two base hit, Lanier; stolen bases Slocomb, P 2; Pemberton 2; Devin 1; Stevens hit by pitched ball; Stevens passed balls Brunson 4, Stafford 1. Time of game two hours and twenty minutes. Umpire, Geo. Wightman; Scorer A. J. Pemberton.

Tuesday's game was still more exciting, and our team again won, score—Fayetteville 3; Florence 2. Florence battery was Pittman and Ready. Battery for Fayetteville, Lanier and Stafford. Pittman is a handsome specimen of physical manhood, and pitches a good ball, and Ready is "out of sight" as a catcher. Our people are fortunate in securing the services of Lanier. He is a good pitcher at either 55 or 60 feet. Dunn wears a loud sweater, but he is in our estimation the best 3rd baseman in the South.

The game which was to have been played yesterday was declared off on account of the inclemency of the weather.

The Cape Fear River Captains.

"Capt. Alonzo Garrason, for many years one of the most popular steamboatmen on the Cape Fear river," says the Wilmington Star, "but now a popular and prosperous merchant of Fayetteville reached here last night."

What a good lot they have ever been, anyway, those delightful River boat captains! His heart must indeed be a dull one which does not quicken its beats when the fine figures of Rush, and Wilkinson, and Hurt are recalled of those who are gone. and the good cheer and good company they presided over, in the cabins, in the winter nights. And we never see one of the modern ones—Green, Albert Worth, Jim Smith, Garrason and Robeson—without feeling an impulse to embrace him for old times' sake.

How the time slips by! Veterans of the Independent and LaFayette companies will recall the May morning when the A. P. Hurt swung out into the stream, thirty-two years ago, loaded down with the young fellows who then made up the pride of Fayetteville, destined for the great war. And that, by the way, was the only communication by steam conveyance that Fayetteville had with the outside world.

The F. I. L. I. Centennial.

At a meeting of the Independent Company on Monday night, the following programme for the Centennial Celebration on the 23d of August was decided upon:

Ball, Tuesday night Aug. 22nd.
Aug. 23d—Company and visiting Military assemble at Armory at 10 a. m.
Oration at LaFayette Military Academy 11 a. m.
Target Practice 1 p. m.
Dress parade and delivery of prizes at 6 p. m.
Fire Works at 8 p. m.
Banquet at 9 p. m.

The committees appointed to carry out the different items on the programme will be announced later.

The Company cheered the Armory committee upon reporting that the last truss in the roof was up and there was no doubt of its being ready for the Centennial.

The coming Centennial celebration will be a notable event in the old town's history, as, indeed, it would be in that of any community. It is only three hundred years since the English first landed upon any portion of what is now the territory of the United States—that is, when they landed in 1585 on Roanoke Island, (North) Carolina, but to which they gave the name of Virginia, a name subsequently monopolized by our neighbor to the North—and it is but two hundred and fifty years since the first permanent settlements were made in our State (1640.) So that it is a very extraordinary thing, indeed, to find in so young a country a volunteer military organization that has been in continuous existence for a hundred years. This fact is the more notable when we consider that, in all this vast country, containing so many great cities where the opportunities for the preservation of such organizations are immeasurably greater than in a small city like Fayetteville, there is but one military organization older than the Independent Company. This exception is the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. It is to be hoped that something may still survive of the former close relationship between Boston and Fayetteville—we refer to the offering of sympathy as well as the more substantial contributions from the former to the latter, after the great fire of 1831—and that the Boston Ancients may honor the Fayetteville Ancients with their presence at the coming celebration.

We do not yet know how many visiting military organizations will be present, nor what railway arrangements will facilitate the transportation hither of the crowds that are expected. But we doubt not every facility and encouragement will be tendered the Company by the transportation companies as well as by our people generally, for the community is in many ways, materially as well as sentimentally, interested in the success of this unique celebration.

Fayetteville News via Georgia.

The Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Journal, writing under date of the 14th instant, has this to say about Representative Grady and the Fayetteville Postoffice:

REPRESENTATIVE GRADY'S HARD LUCK.

Representative Grady, of the third North Carolina district, has suffered sorely in his experience with the postoffice department. His one object has been to procure the removal of a negro postmaster at Fayetteville. The democrats of the district insisted upon the summary removal of the "nigger." Brother Grady is a consistent member of the church and a patient worker. He spent weeks in Washington, as he said, "neglecting his private business" endeavoring to get the objectionable "nigger" out of the Fayetteville postoffice. He grew thin and melancholy over his continued disappointment.

HE TRIED THE NEWSPAPERS.

Finally one day, after having tried various expedients, he climbed the steps to the office of a newspaper correspondent. In dejected tones he repeated his experience with the postmaster general, and added, "Now I've come to get the news papers to help me. If you'll do it, you'll help all the other democrats, too. I want you to get all these d—d republican postmasters to resign."

An oath is a stranger to Brother Gady's lips, but the vivid recollection of his experience overcame him, and nothing short of profanity would express his feelings.

HIS CONSTITUENTS AT FAULT.

The trouble with Brother Grady's case was the same that confronted many other democratic congressmen in procuring removals of republicans.

He could not prevail upon the democrats of Fayetteville to agree upon a successor to the "nigger." Instead of uniting upon an acceptable democrat, they divided into factions, each insisting upon his own man. The postmaster-general assured Mr. Grady more than once that whenever he would submit the name of a good democrat, acceptable to the people of Fayetteville, the negro would be removed and the popular choice appointed.

People and their Movements.

Miss Lizzie Small is visiting relatives at Sanford.

Mr. Brook French, of Wilmington, is in the city.

Mr. J. T. Dudley, of South Carolina, is in the city.

Mr. A. Garrason is spending a few days at the sea shore.

Mr. N. A. Sinclair's family are summering at Carolina Beach.

Mr. C. D. Sedberry is on a pleasure trip to Washington, D. C.

Rev. Dr. Huske is on a visit to Dr. Derossett of Wilmington.

We are glad to see Mr. James Leak out again after several days illness.

Capt. N. W. Ray has gone to Lynchburg, Va., on professional business.

Mrs. S. Sheetz has gone to Washington on a visit to her son, Mr. W. S. Sheetz.

Mr. J. H. Robinson, Jr., will soon open up a furniture store at the LaFar stand.

Mrs. A. J. Smith, and Miss Caro Smith, are spending a few days at Red Springs.

Miss Mattie J. King of this city left Saturday to visit relatives in Raleigh, N. C.

Miss Jane McKenzie is spending several weeks with Mrs. Cameron at Lake Waccamaw.

Mr. H. L. Cook's family are now enjoying the invigorating sea breezes at the Beach.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Miss Maggie Stith, of Raleigh, is the guest of Mrs. Andrew Broadfoot on Dick Street.

Mrs. Tillinghast and family are visiting Mrs. Isabelle Williams of Little River Academy.

Mrs. Walker Taylor, of Wilmington, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Hunter on Dick Street.

Master B. R. Huske, Jr., son of Capt. B. R. Huske is convalescing after a serious illness.

Miss Kate McKimmon, of Raleigh, is visiting Mrs. W. L. Hawley, on East Cool Spring Street.

Mr. Jno. K. Williams, of Wilmington, one of Fayetteville's most popular young visitors is in the city.

Miss Augusta Evans, of Sherwood. has returned home after a pleasant visit to friends in Georgia.

Mrs. A. S. Huske, and family are spending several weeks with Mrs. J. C. Elliott, at Cottonade.

Rev. B. R. Hall, of Goldsboro, is spending several days in the city with his brother, Mr. H. R. Hall.

Mrs. Jas. M. Pierce and family are spending the summer at Beaudeaux their beautiful country home.

Mr. Sherwood Higgs, of Raleigh, so well and favorably known in society there, was in the city Saturday.

Mr. Pierce, the popular and congeniel salesman for Young, Creighton and Diggs of Baltimore, is in the city.

Messrs. Jno. Thompson, William Slocomb, Marsden Haigh, and Leighton Huske are camping out at Bolton Springs.

Mr. Geo. W. Williams, of Wilmington, has returned home much improved in health after spending several weeks in Mt. Airy.

His host of friends are rejoiced to see Mr. J. W. Morris, Soliciting Ag't of the A. C. L. in our city again after several weeks absence.

Major. J. B. Broadfoot, Major W. F. Campbell, Hon. Geo. M. Rose and H. R. Horne, Esq., went down to Morehead City Tuesday to have an interview with Gov. Carr.

Mr. Geo. Stevens, formerly of this city, arrived from Chicago on Saturday evening last and pitched Monday's game between Fayetteville and Florence. The University of Virginia holds second place in the Collegiate Tournament through the efficient work of George as pitcher during the series of games in Chicago. He takes charge of the gymnasium at the University during the next session in connection with his studies.

Delegates to the Medical Congress.

Governor Carr has issued commissions to the following physicians, as delegates to the Pan-American Medical Congress at Washington, D. C., September 5th, 8th: Drs. P. E. Hines, G. G. Thomas, A. G. Carr, T. S. Burbank, J. A. Hodges, W. H. H. Cobb, T. D. Haigh, J. W. Jones, J. M. Baker, Charles Duffy, J. H. Logan, H. T. Bashon, R. S. Young, Joseph Gresham, J. R. Brevard, W. J. Hill, H. F. Gray, R. L. Payne, Jr., J. J. Summerill, R. S. Battle, C. E. Hilliard, A. A. Kent, and W. H. Harrell.

MARRIED.

COLE—BROWN—At J. Q. Adams, near Roslin, July 16th, JOSESPH COLE to ZILPHA BROWN, all of Hope Mills, by John Smith, Esquire.

Drink Cherry Phosphate at

Sedberry's Fountains.

Strong nerves, sweet sleep, good appetite, healthy digestion, and best of all, PURE BLOOD, are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

At McDuffie's Drug Store you can get the nicest Cigar in the town. Try his Brevito.

Tobacco is injurious! Stop it by taking Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets. All first-class druggists sell them.

Go to McDuffie's New Soda Fountain for all the latest drinks.

THE GOVERNOR OF VERMONT, HON. LEVI K. FULLER, writes under date of April 15th, 1893: "I have used your remedy (Pond's Extract) for many years with gratifying results."

McDuffie's Drug Store is the place to buy Drugs, Toilet Articles, &c., for the least money.

Rheumatism, neuralgia, headache and pains of every kind instantly relieved by Johnson's Magnetic Oil. Sold by King Bros.

You are cordially invited to stop at McDuffie's Drug Store while in town.

Itching, burning, scaly and crusty scalps of infants cleansed and healed, and quiet sleep restored by Johnson's Oriental Soap. Sold at King Bros.

After Breakfast

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength. take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Continue the medicine after every meal for a month or two and you will feel "like a new man." The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is proven by its thousands of wonderful cures. Why don't you try it?

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. They are the best after-dinner pill and family cathartic.

Whether Pasteur and Koch's peculiar modes of treatment will ultimately prevail or not, their theory of blood-contamination is the correct one, though not original. It was on this theory that Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., nearly fifty years ago, formulated Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"I was prostrated with a severe bilious complaint," writes Erastus Southworth, of Bath, Me. "After vainly trying a number of remedies, I was finally induced to take Ayer's Pills. I had scarcely taken two boxes when I was completely cured."

"Despise not the day of small things," as the tiny pill (taken from a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets) said to the 300-pound man, suffering from indigestion. As a gentle, thorough laxative, these Pellets resemble Nature more closely in their action than anything before discovered. Business and professional men, whose habits are sedentary, need something of this kind to ward off sick headache, biliousness and dyspepsia, but which will not strain and rack the digestive organs as did the old-fashioned pills. 25 cents per vial, at all druggists.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Magnetic Nervine quiets the nerves, drives away bad dreams, and gives quiet rest and peace ful sleep. Sold at King Bros.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE She can refer you to many of its friends.

The Third Grand Annual

EXCURSION

OVER THE NEW ROUTE VIA CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY AND R. & D. R. R.

To Washington, D. C.,

FROM WILMINGTON, FAYETTEVILLE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS

Monday, July 31st, 1893.

This train, consisting of fine first-class coaches, will leave Wilmington 4:30 P. M. and Fayetteville 7:30 P. M., passing through Greensboro, Lynchburg, Charlottesville and Alexandria, and over the battle-fields of Gordonsville, Bristow Station, Bull Run, etc., in full view of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Train will arrive in Washington at 12 noon, August 1st.

Returning, leave Washington (Penn. depot) at 4:30 P. M. Saturday, August 5th.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ALL, WITH SPECIAL CARS FOR OUR WHITE FRIENDS.

Frank Williston will give his undivided attention to looking after the comfort of the ladies.

PURCHASE TICKETS OF THE AGENT OF THE C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP ONLY $7.00.

Respectfully,

F. P. WILLISTON,
ELIJAH LANE,
Managers, Wilmington, N. C.

7—20—93 2t

KING BROS.,

Prescription Druggists,

—Hotel LaFayette Building,—

Call attention to the fact that they are prepared to fill prescriptions from any **Regular Practicing Physician.**

Prescription Department receives the personal attention of RALPH B. KING.

7—20—93 tf

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,

DAVIDSON, N. C.

Fifty-seventh year Begins Sept. 14, 1893.

Ten (10) Professors and Instructors.
Junior and Senior Studies elective.
Chemical and Physical Laboratories.
Well-equipped Gynasium.
Terms Reasonable.
Location Healthful.
Community Excellent.
Teaching Thorough.
Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, Literary, Commercial, Biblical.

Send for a Catalogue.

J. B. SHEARER, President.

7—20—93

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

-FRANK THORNTON'S-

WEEKLY SPECIALS.

IN OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT,

We offer special bargains in Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Low Shoes for summer wear. Price and satisfaction guaranteed at FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

THOMPSON'S GENUINE GLOVE FITTING CORSETS.

We have received a new shipment of these Celebrated Corsets. All styles and sizes at FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

AN ALL LINEN SHIRT FOR 50 CTS.

We have placed on sale at the entrance of our Dry Goods Store one job lot of White Shirts worth 75c. to $1.00 which we will sell for 50c., at FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

GENTLEMEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

We have received a very liberal assortment of these goods worth from $1.25 to $1.50, in all sizes, which we will sell for $1.00 each, at FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

ALL STRAW HATS REDUCED BELOW COST.

We will sell all Straw Hats on and after this day 20 per cent. less than cost. We can suit you in a hat, at FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

HERMSDORF'S FAST BLACK HOSE.

We have just received an invoice of Louis Hermsdorf's Celebrated Black Hose, which we will sell at the very lowest prices consistent with honest goods at FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

LADIES' UNDER VESTS FOR 10c.

It would surprise you to see our ten cent. line of Ladies' Ribbed Under Vests; they are exceedingly good values, at FRANK W. THOBNTON'S.

ZEIGLER BRO.'S CARMENCITA SLIPPERS AND OXFORD TIES IN COLORS AT 10 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

We have placed on sale all our Colored Oxford Ties, to close out, 10 per cent. below cost, at FRANK W. THORNTON'S.

7—20—93

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

At Fayetteville, N. C., in the County of Cumberland, at the close of business on the 12th day of July, 1893.

RESOURCES:

Loans on Real Estate,	$ 41,733 86
All other loans and discounts,	379,747 08
Overdrafts,	3,600 00
Stocks, bonds and mortgages,	465 36
Due from Banks,	16,165 95
Banking House,	6,000 00
Other real estate,	2,662 97
Furniture and fixtures,	2,000 00
Cash items,	6,087 79
Gold Coin,	1,347 50
Silver Coin,	6,772 95
National Bank notes,	3,803 00
United States Notes,	5,000 00
Total,	$475,386 46

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in,	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund,	12,000 00
Undivided profits,	1,472 71
Deposits subject to check,	111,744 26
Due to Banks,	14,347 16
Notes and bills rediscounted,	35,658 33
Cashiers' Checks outstanding,	164 00
Total,	$475,386 46

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND. }

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of July, 1893. GEO. G. MYROVER, Notary Public.

I, John C. Haigh, Cashier of the above Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN C. HAIGH, Cashier.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. D. WILLIAMS, }
H. W. LILLY, } Directors.
E. J. LILLY, }

July 20, 1893. 1t

FOR SALE.

ONE IRON SAFE. Herring and Farrell Patent, 5 FEET HIGH, perfectly NEW, may be bought for CASH at less than two-thirds of cost. If you need a SAFE now is the opportunity to purchase at a sacrifice.

For price and particulars apply or write to the BUSINESS MANAGER of the Fayetteville Observer.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Caused by Carelessness.

The majority of people die sooner than they should. Evidence of this fact is growing daily. Waring says: "Disease is not a consequence of life; it is due to unnatural conditions of living—neglect, abuse, want." Dr. Stephen Smith, on the same subject, "Man is born to health and long life; disease is unnatural, death, except from old age, is accidental, and both are preventable by human agencies." This is almost invariably true of death resulting from heart disease. Careless over-exertion, intemperate use of tea, coffee, tobacco, alcoholic or other stimulants are generally the causes of this difficulty, and indifference to its progress results in sudden death, or long sickness ending in death. By the newspapers it can be seen that many prominent and hundreds of persons in private life die from heart disease every day.

If you have any of the following symptoms: shortness of breath, palpitation, irregular pulse, fainting and smothering spells, pain in shoulder, side, or arm, swollen ankles, etc., begin treatment immediately for heart disease. If you delay, the consequences may be serious.

For over 20 years Dr. Franklin Miles, the eminent specialist, has made a profound study of heart disease, its causes and cure, and many of the leading discoveries in that direction are due to him. His New Heart Cure is absolutely the only reliable remedy for the cure of heart disease, as is proved by thousands of testimonials from grateful persons who have used it.

James A. Pain, editor of the Corry, Pa., *Leader,* states: "After an apparent recovery from three months of la grippe, I fell on the street unconscious from heart disease. In one month from that time I was unable to walk across my room, and my pulse beat from 85 to 116 times a minute. I then used Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and at once became stronger. After using six bottles I was able to work as usual and walk a mile every day, my pulse ranging from 68 to 80. Dr. Miles' remedy is not only a preventive but a cure."

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from opiates or dangerous drugs. Dr. Miles' Pills, 25 cents. Free book at druggists, or by mail.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Church's Improved Alabastine,

FOR USE IN COLD WATER,

FOR PLAIN WALL COATING,

RELIEF WORK AND FRESCOING.

The latest and best material for the purpose.

For sale by H. R. HORNE.

7—6—93 tf

McDuffie has the finest Prescription Department in the State, and is well equipped to serve the public.

PEACE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Advanced, thorough, select. Unsurpassed advantages in all departments. Three M. A. graduates in literary faculty. Musical Director, a full graduate of Leipsic. Assistant a graduate of Berlin Conservatory. Art department unrivalled. Why send out of the State when superior advantages can be obtained here at less cost? For catalogue, address

JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A. (of Univ. of Va.)

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND DEALERS IN—

Fertilizers, Wagons and Carts.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING STOCK OF

Fertilizer and Composting Chemicals.

We will sell our old brands and add some new brands to our list. In addition to

Gibbs & Co.'s High Grade Ammoniated Phosphate, Old Dominion Guano, Farmers' Friend Chemicals, Acid Phosphate and German Kanite we have added Lister's Celebrated Blend and Bone Cotton Guano.

If there is any one who has not used our

ALBEMARLE FLOUR,

do not deprive yourself this comfort any longer, there is no flour better, *and is always the same,* and cheap enough. Our "GOLDEN SHEAF" BRAND is not quite so fancy, but is a splendid flour for general use, very nutritious and is reliable. No flour ever run more uniform.

We will receive next week a fresh car load of "OLD HICKORY" WAGONS and CARTS including all sizes and styles. Everybody knows that there is nothing on wheels more reliable than the Old Hickory.

Fayetteville, N. C.

The Metropolitan One Price Racket Store.

The people are fast learning our popular prices, and are pleased with our modern method of doing business—the only true method—namely: Quick sales and short profits, one price to all for the cash down. To those who may think popularity in price inconsistent with quality, we invite inspection. It will not cost you any thing to look, and we are always pleased to show goods. We are receiving goods nearly every day from our mammoth establishment in New York, which enables us to make these offerings that cannot be matched by any house in Fayetteville. But here are our figures—they speak more eloquently than words. Note them carefully. Come and see us and judge for yourselves.

DRESS GOODS.

We call special attention to our line of Colored Satteens. They are superior in textural finish and beauty of design, made to sell for 25c. per yard—our price 19c.; Brocaded Satteens in black satin stripes or raised figures, beautiful finish at 25c.; also solid black Satteen, henrietta or cashmere finish—always seasonable—worth all of 30c. per yard, our price 25c.; other Satteens at 12½.

We quote Wool Challie, solid and figured at 15c.; Silk Finish Foulards at 12, Princess Lawn at 10, Satin Stripe Figured Lawn at 12; Light Blue Mulls at 16 and 20c.

Just received a beautiful line of Black Organdies at 20 and 25; also Satin Stripe Organdies at 23; White Lawn Lace Stripe at 12½; Plain White Victoria Lawn of superior quality at 15c.; Pique at 20.

India Linen at 9, 10, 12½, 15 and 17c.; Dotted Swiss at 25 and 32c.; Cross Bar Muslin at 12, 12½ and 15c.

We are offering a beautiful line of Dress Ginghams, latest styles at 8, worth 10c.; French Chambrays in pink and blue, soft finish, 33 inches, at 15; extra good value, worth fully 20c.

Illuminated Chameleans Brocades 36 inches at 19 and 24; beautiful line Bedford Cords in five different shades at 10c.

The want of space forbids our going through the whole list in detail, but we call your attention to the fact that our numerous departments, namely: Shoes, Hats, Gents' Furnishing, Hosiery, Notions, Linen, Stationery, Millinery and Tinware, are filled with bargains. Just take a look at these figures and bear them in mind the next time you go shopping. Fifty good white Envelopes for 5c.; Note Paper 4c. a quire; Lead Pencils 2, 3, 5 and 10c. a doz.; Needles 1c. a paper; Pins 1c. a paper; best Brass Pins 3c a paper; good Steel Pens 3c. a doz.; Men's and Boy's Suspenders 10, 15, 20 25, 30 and 40c. a pair; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs at 5, 7, 10, 15 and 25c. Some beautiful Chiffon Handkerchiefs at 20; sold everywhere for 35 and 40c., Linen Towels from 5 to 15c. each; Napkins 35 to 75c. doz.; Crash 5 to 15c. per yard; some extra values in Turkish Bath Towels—very large at 18 and 25c. each; beautiful Tidies at 10 and 15c. each; Curtain Net 10 to 15c. per yard; Scrim 5c. per yard; Buggy Robes at 40c. to $1.25 each; Hosiery at all prices—5 to 50c. per pair. The latest thing in Hats, the "Fedora" or creased top soft fur hat. We have them in black, pearl and tan colors—regular $2.00 goods—our price $1.05, $1.30 and $1.45. You should see these hats to appreciate them at the price quoted. Our figured embroidered puff bosom Shirts are now all the rage, and are going fast at 90c.—a regular $1.25 shirt; Ladies' Vests from 8 to 20c.; Men's Gauze Shirts 18 to 35c. each. Don't forget to look through our Tinware department. We have many things there that will interest you—especially when you learn the prices. Ask for our patent covered roasting pans. No housekeeper should be without one. They have been sold here at $1.25. Our price 75 and 95c. They are great. We are still offering Straw Matting at $5.30, $6.30, $7.75 and $8.90 per roll of 40 yards.

G. W. BOWEN,
23 HAY STREET,
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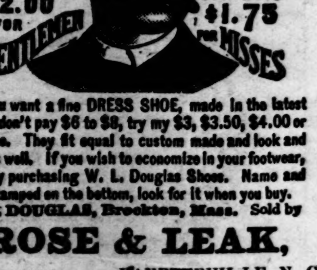
5—18—93

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world.



If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

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Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

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We solicit your repairing. Orders invited for Engagement and Wedding Rings and Bridal Presents.

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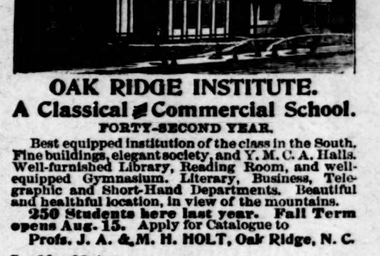

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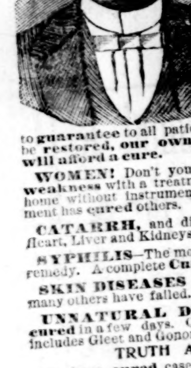

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Medicated and Toilet. The Great **Skin Cure** and **Face Beautifier. Ladies** will find it the most **delicate** and **highly perfumed** Toilet Soap on the market. It is **absolutely pure.** Makes the skin **soft** and **velvety** and restores the lost **complexion**; is a luxury for the **Bath for Infants.** It alays itching, cleanses the scalp and promotes the growth of hair. Price 25c. For sale by

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The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

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inside, outside, and all the way through, by drinking

HIRES' Root Beer

This great Temperance drink; is as healthful as it is pleasant. Try it.

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WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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THE SHERMAN LAW.

Text of the Act of Congress Which is Causing All the Trouble.

"The secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to purchase from time to time, silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month, at the market price thereof not exceeding $1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchase of silver bullion treasury notes of the United States, to be prepared by the secretary of the treasury, in such form and of such denominations, not less than $1 nor more than $1,000, as he may prescribe, and a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"Section 2. That the treasury notes issued in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be redeemable on demand in coin at the treasury of the United States, or at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, and when so redeemed may be reissued, but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the treasury purchased by such notes; and such treasury notes shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued; and such notes, when held by any national banking association, may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. That upon demand of the holder of any of the treasury notes herein provided for the secretary of the treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin, at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law.

"Sec. 3. That the secretary of the treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars, until July 1, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seignorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury.

"Sec. 4. That the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the mint service governing the methods determining the amount of pure silver contained, and the amount of charges or deductions, if any, to be made.

"Sec. 5. That so much of the act of February 28, 1878, entitled 'An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character,' as requires the monthly purchase and coinage of the same into silver dollars of not less that $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion, is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 6. That upon the passage of this act the balances standing with the treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks, and all deposits thereafter received for like purposes, shall be covered into the treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemption, and upon the certificate of the comptroller of the currency that such notes have been received by him and that they have been destroyed and that no new notes will be issued in their place, reimbursements of their amount shall be made to the treasurer, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, from an appropriation hereby created, to be known as 'national bank notes, redemption account,' but the provisions of this act shall not apply to the deposits received under section 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, requiring every national bank to keep in lawful money with the treasury of the United States a sum equal to 5 per cent. of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of its circulating notes; and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall at the close of each month be reported on the monthly public debt statement as a debt of the United States bearing no interest.

"Sec. 7. That this act shall take effect thirty days from and after its passage."

A European Walking Match.

Toronto Empire.

The recent walking match from Paris to Reims was sufficiently original to have notice drawn to it. Each of the walkers Cochard and Berteaux, carried upon his shoulders a sack so well filled that it weighed 100 kilograms, more that 200 Eng. pounds. The distance between Paris and Reims is 172 kilometers—about 108 miles.

The two men got over the ground in eight days, and one was only a little behind the other when the march was concluded. They are both workmen at Reims, but the elder, who was beaten apparently because in the early part of the contest he did not take advantage of his ability to do with less sleep than the other, is a weaver, and therefore it could not have been his occupation that developed his muscles. Strange to say, that it was not the fatigue of the shoulders that tired them most but the swelling and soreness of the feet. It will be allowed that to walk 13 miles a day for eight consecutive days with a weight of 200 pounds upon his shoulders is a rather severe trial of human strength and endurance.

"Look me in the face! My name is 'Might-have-been!'
I am also called 'No-more,' 'Too-late,' 'Fare-well!'"

The poet who wrote the above, must have been in the last stages of consumption. Perhaps he had only learned, for the first time, that if he had taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in his earlier illness, he would never have reached his present hopeless condition! What can be more sad than a keen realization of what "might have been?"

Physicians now admit that consumption is simply scrofula in the blood attacking the lung-tissues. It is never safe to allow the blood to remain impure, and it is especially reckless, when such a pleasant, harmless remedy as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will drive every taint of scrofula or impurity from the system, causing a current of healthy, rejuvenating blood to leap through the veins.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

It is an agreeable Laxative for the Bowels; can be made into a Tea for use in one minute. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package.

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MANY 1,000 WOMEN

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ACTS AS A SPECIFIC.

It causes health to bloom on the check, and joy to reign throughout the frame. It never fails to cure.

The Best Medicine ever Made for Women.

"*My wife has been under treatment of leading physicians three years, without benefit. After using three bottles of Bradfield's Female Regulator she can do her own cooking, milking and washing.*"

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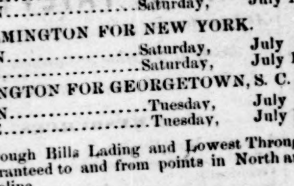

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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion,

Without injurious medication.

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During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at $1.00 per package.

If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us $1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for HILL'S TABLETS and take no other.

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in the best of materials in my line.

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Up stairs in McDaniel building.

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PRICES OF SUITS RANGE FROM $25.00 UP; PANTALOON $8.00 UP.

Gentlemen's own material cut or made up in the latest styles and at reasonable prices.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 25th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	6:30 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:40 "
Leave Fayetteville,	9:50 "
Leave Sanford,	11:10 "
Leave Climax,	1:01 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	1:30 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:38 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:26 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	2:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	3:10 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:40 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	5:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	10:35 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:55 "
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	12:25 p. m.
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	12:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:11 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:05 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:15 "
Leave Climax,	2:43 "
Leave Sanford,	4:38 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	6:00 "
Leave Fayetteville,	6:10 "
Arrive Wilmington,	9:25 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:20 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:28 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:11 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:06 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:30 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	6:15 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	6:41 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:36 "
Leave Maxton,	8:15 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	9:25 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:08 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:32 "
Arrive Madison,	11:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:10 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:15 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:05 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:45 "

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Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.	No. 55 Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Leave Weldon..	12 35	9 53	5 00	
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	6 20	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	6 20	2 40
Leave Wilson...	2 30	11 30	7 00	3 30
Leave Selma				6 00
Lv. Fayetteville		1 15		9 05
Arrive Florence	10 40	3 27		

	No. 23	No. 35	No. 41	No. 55
			A. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 30		7 00	
Leave Goldboro.	3 20		7 47	
Leave Magnolia.	4 33		8 57	
Ar. Wilmington.	6 15		10 40	
	P. M.		A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.	No. 56. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	7 30		6 30
Lv. Fayetteville		9 33		9 50
Leave Selma				11 49
Arrive Wilson		11 25		12 50
	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30		5 00	
Leave Magnolia	11 10		6 40	
Leave Goldsboro	12 20		7 47	
Arrive Wilson..	1 10		8 34	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson..	1 10	11 30	8 34	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	9 15	
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	9 15	
Arrive Weldon..	3 08	1 00	10 35	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 P M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 8:2 P M; arrive Dunbar 9:30 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 4:00 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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By virtue of a certain deed of mortgage from Angus Darroch and wife Catharine to Moses Britton, dated March 30th, 1888, the following described tract of land will be sold to the highest bidder at public auction, viz: Beginning at a pine near the road leading from Fayetteville to McNeill's Bridge, on Rockfish, west of Jumping Gully and running S. 22.36 chains to a pine, thence E. 22.36 chains to a stake, thence N. 22.36 chains to a stake, thence direct to the beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, formerly owned by Neill Shaw. For further description, etc., see Book K. No. 3, page 221, Register's office of Cumberland county.

Place of sale: Court House door Fayetteville, N. C. Time of sale at 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday, July 24th, 1893—Court week.

Terms: Cash.

MOSES BRITTON, Mortgagee.

H. McD. Robinson, Attorney.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 15, 1893.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Superior Court

Archie Turner against Mary Turner

The defendant above-named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, by said plaintiff against said defendant for the purpose of obtaining an absolute divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between them; and the said defendant will further take notice, that she is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county to be held on the sixth Monday before the first Monday in September, 1893, at the Court House of said County in Fayetteville, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint.

Dated June 10th, 1893.

CHAS. G. CAIN,
Clerk of the Superior Court.

6—15—93 6w

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If you have an invention on hand send a sketch or photograph thereof, together with a brief description of the important features, and you will be at once advised as to the best course to pursue. Models are seldom necessary. If others are infringing on your rights, or if you are charged with infringement by others, submit the matter to us for a reliable OPINION before acting on the matter.

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